MAINE FARMER

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

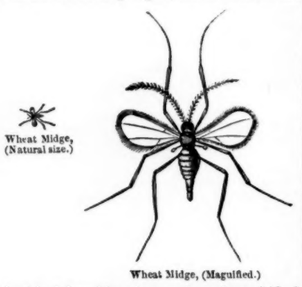
THE WEEVIL OR WHEAT MIDGE.

If any one doubt the power of associated effort, let him consider what the wheat midge, one of the most feeble and insignificant of insects, has done by its numbers in Maine.

Previous to the depredations of this insect on our wheat fields, wheat was easily raised among us, and considered as sure a crop as any that the farmer cultivated. Indeed, the time has been when large quantities were exported from the valley of the Kennebec, to Boston and other ports. Not so, now. For years, owing to the combined attacks of this puny fly, the wheat crop is one of the most precarious, and the farmer, when he sows in the spring, is very doubtful whether he shall reap so much as the seed again. Good judges estimate the damage to Maine, since its attacks upon our crops, to average from three to five millions of dollars per annum.

Week before last we gave you an article on the rust in wheat, compiled from the report of the Secretary of our Board of Agriculture, from Dr. Fitch's work on enemies to the wheat crop. We now give you a sketch of the wheat midge, commonly, though improperly called the weevil, the most of which we derive from the source above referred to.

That this insect has been long known in Europe as an occasional serious depredator upon the wheat crop, seems to be established upon ample testimony. As long ago as 1740, it was destructive in Scotland. In the "Modern Husbandman" for 1745, is the following passage:—"After this we had a melancholy sight; for as soon as the



Wheat Midge, (Natural size.)

Wheat Midge, (Magnified.)

wheat had done blooming, vast numbers of black flies attacked the wheat ears and blowed a little yellow maggot which ate up some of the kernels, in others part of them, and which caused multitudes of ears to miss of their fulness, acting in some measure like a sort of locust till rain fell and washed them off; and though this evil has happened in other summers to the wheat in some degree, and not done much harm, yet if the good providence of God had not hindered it, they might have ruined all the crops of wheat in the nation." In the Philosophical Transactions for 1772, a writer says:—"What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, and which they consider a sort of mildew, is in fact occasioned by a small yellow fly about the size of a gnat. This blows in the ear of the corn and produces a worm almost invisible to the naked eye, but seen through a microscope it appears a large yellow maggot of the color and gloss of amber, and is so prolific that I distinctly counted forty-one living yellow maggots in the husk of one single grain of wheat—a number sufficient to destroy the corn in a whole ear. One of these yellow flies laid eight or ten eggs of an oblong shape on my thumb only while carrying by the wing across three or four ridges."

In the summer of 1798, the venerable Mr. Kirby, well-known as a distinguished entomologist, made careful observations of this insect, and soon after communicated them to the Linnæan Society. He saw swarms of them about eight o'clock in the evening, at which time they were busy laying their eggs. So numerous were they that he noticed a dozen at a time laying their eggs on the same ear. At one time he gathered an ear upon which the flies were busily engaged, and was enabled by the aid of a microscope, to view the process. "I could," he says, "very distinctly perceive the eggs passing one after another, like minute air bubbles, through the vagina, the aculeus being wholly inserted into the floret;" and adds: "I examined this process for full ten minutes before the patient little animal disengaged itself, and at last it was through my violence that she discontinued her employment and flew away."—In 1828, the injury to the wheat crop in Perthshire was estimated at a third of the crop. In 1830, a cultivator in the north of England observed:—"Another year or two of the wheat fly will make two-thirds of our farmers bankrupts." Professor Henslow says:—"My researches have satisfied me that the damage done by this minute insect is much greater than agriculturists are aware of." Rev Mr. Sidney, author of a work on "Blights of Wheat," says that in 1845 he found large numbers of the larvæ not only in Norfolk, where he resided, but in other parts of the country, and that the loss was very considerable.

The damage which has been effected by the midge in England is, however, but trifling compared with the losses incurred here. This is owing to various causes. There, stubble is frequently turned under after harvest; several parasites prey upon it; and from the observations of Mr. Gorrie, it would appear that the lower temperature in England may have much to do with it.—He says:—"The number of flies produced appears to depend partly on the quantity of maggots deposited in the soil the previous autumn, and partly on the occurrence of mild temperature about the middle of June when the wheat ear partially appears. Unless the weather be serene and dry, with the thermometer above fifty-four degrees, Fahrenheit, at night, few or none are deposited, which may account for the manner in which its depredations have diminished since 1850."

Until recently, doubts have been entertained whether the wheat midge of Europe was the same as our own. In 1855, however, specimens were sent by Dr. Fitch to distinguished entomologists in Europe, and upon the most critical examination, they were pronounced identical. Our wheat midge is, beyond doubt, an imported insect.

It is said to have been first noticed in western Vermont in 1820, probably brought there from England in the straw used to pack crates of crockery ware, whence it spread slowly, and in 1829 committed extensive depredations both in Vermont and parts of New Hampshire and Lower Canada. In 1830 it appeared in the northeastern part of New York. In 1831 considerable injury was sustained in eastern New York. In 1832 the destruction was so great that the cultivation of wheat was mostly abandoned throughout eastern New York. In 1834 it commenced its ravages in Maine, and was noticed the same year in large numbers in the vicinity of Montreal. In 1842 it appeared in western New York, since which time it has increased and spread with silent step, but with destructive effect.

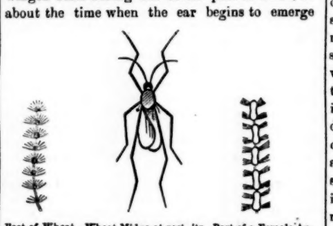
In 1856, Dr. Fitch writes, "The pecuniary loss which our country has sustained from this insect is incalculable; but it is truly appalling, nay terrific. Some writers have thought a wet season favored the increase of the midge, but in this country it has never been more destructive than it was in the summer of 1854, noted as one of the driest seasons known. In gathering the agricultural statistics of that year, our State agricultural Society inserted in its circular the query, 'To what extent was the wheat crop in your vicinity injured by the midge?' And the answer to this inquiry furnished us with quite authentic information upon this topic. The able and efficient Secretary, Hon. B. P. Johnson, informed me that on getting together all the replies to this inquiry, and placing everything at the lowest figure so as to be certain the estimate was within truth, the wheat which this insect had that year destroyed in our State at its then current market price exceeded in value *fifteen millions of dollars!* This amount would be more than a third larger if estimated at the price to which wheat afterwards arose last winter. Truly it is a formidable enemy that has the power to take such an amount of money from the pockets of our citizens in a single year."

The loss incurred during the present season in New York has been estimated at ten millions.

From Upper Canada, Prof. Buckland, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, writes me, "We have suffered more during the past season (1858) than any previous one, and the consequence is a severe and wide-spread depression in business throughout the Province."

In our own State the loss has been very severe, although I have no sufficient data from which to estimate the amount with accuracy.

The wheat midge makes its appearance in the winged state during the latter part of June, or about the time when the ear begins to emerge



Foot of Wheat Midge, (Highly Magnified). Wheat Midge at rest, its wings in their natural position (Magnified). Part of a Female Antenna (Highly Magnified).

from its leafy envelope, and it remains until August. Being so small and apparently so insignificant an insect, it readily escapes notice unless carefully looked for. It prefers low and sheltered places rather than elevated or windy spots, and here it may be seen by the careful observer on calm evenings swarming about in clouds like gnats and other kindred flies. It is most active about sunset, and during the evening and night is busied in laying its eggs. While thus occupied she is not readily disturbed by observation, even with the aid of a magnifying glass placed near her, but goes on deliberately laying her eggs.—As many as twenty or thirty are sometimes seen on a single ear. It does not confine its attentions to wheat, but sometimes deposits its eggs in the ears of various kinds of grass.

Kernel of Wheat, the chaff pulled down showing the Maggots in their usual situation.

A mature Maggot, (Highly magnified.)

The eggs are oblong, transparent, and of a pale buff color. Eight or ten days after being deposited, the young maggots are hatched, and come to maturity in about three weeks when they are scarcely an eighth of an inch in length. Being hatched at various times they do not all come to maturity at once. They sometimes feed upon the young germ so as to prevent the seed from forming, but more usually upon the juice of the grain, causing it to shrivel or dry up, and giving it a pinched appearance.

About the end of July, or early in August, the full grown maggots leave off eating and are ready to descend to the ground for winter quarters. They are sometimes shaken from the ears by the wind, but mostly wriggle down the stalk while wet with rain, or in damp weather. Mr. E. Wood of Winthrop, writes: "This day, 9th of August, a warm rain is falling, and a neighbor has brought me a head of wheat which has become loaded with worms. They are crawling out from the husk or chaff, and were on the beards, and he says he saw great numbers of them on the ground." There is no doubt that their descent to the ground is greatly facilitated by a warm rain. If dry weather intervenes between the time of their maturity and of harvesting, the maggots are sometimes gathered with the grain—in which case they soon become dry and stiff, but do not lose their vitality, and if they be moistened, will revive so as to crawl away into the earth if practicable.

The maggots having reached the ground penetrate half an inch or an inch below the surface. Here they remain during the winter without change. In the May or June following they assume the pupa condition in which they remain, some say for a week only, and others say for two or three weeks, when if favorably situated they work their way to the surface, break the pupa skin and assume the form of the midge. Sometimes the skin is broken before they reach the surface, in which case they come out with flabby wings, which being dried by exposure to the air, soon expand and enable them to fly.

Mr. J. W. Dawson of Pictou, in his "Scientific contributions towards the improvement of Agriculture in Nova Scotia," says, "I procured a quantity of the larvæ, full grown, and in that motionless and torpid state in which they usually appear when the grain is ripe. A portion of the larvæ were placed on the surface of moist soil in a flower pot. In the course of two days the greater number of them had descended into the ground, previously casting their skins which remained on the surface. I afterwards ascertained that they had penetrated to the depth of more than an inch and were of a whitish color, softer and more active than they had previously been. The fact is thus established, that these apparently torpid larvæ when they fall from the ripe wheat in Autumn, or are carelessly swept out from the threshing floor into the barn yard, at once resume their activity and bury themselves in the ground.

The larvæ thus buried in the ground were allowed to remain undisturbed during winter and spring, the flower pot being occasionally watered. About the end of June they began to reappear above the surface, and projecting about half their bodies above it, when the skin of the upper part burst, and the full grown winged midge came forth and flew off. This completes the round of changes which each of these little creatures undergoes, and we have thus actual evidence of each stage of its progress, from the egg to the perfect insect."

The chief natural enemies of the wheat midge in this country, so far as known, are some of the insectiverous birds. Dr. Fitch has discovered one parasitic insect, and it is probable there may be others not yet recognized. In Europe nature has provided a considerable check to the multiplication of these flies, by making them the prey of no fewer than three kinds of ichneumons, some of which appear in great numbers where the midge abounds, and multitudes must become their victims.

"Many birds prey upon the maggots. Mr. Elmer Rowell of Athens county, Ohio, has a colony of swallows, amounting to a hundred in number, which he thinks secure him from the ravages of the midge. It is probable, however, that the most destructive to the midge maggot among the feathered tribes is the beautiful little yellow bird. In Madison county, New York, during the prevalence of the midge in the years 1838 and 1852, flocks of yellow birds were seen busily employed in the wheat fields, much to the alarm of the farmers, who, observing these active and beautiful little creatures, picking the heads of wheat to pieces, imagined that they were destroying the crop, and hence resorted to various means to kill them and drive them away. The same warfare has been frequently noticed elsewhere, and should at all times be discouraged to the utmost by all who desire to cherish the most interesting, beautiful and useful class of insect destroyers the world contains. Birds, and especially the insectivorous birds, ought to be encouraged in every way on this continent. Facilities so unusual have been furnished by man, for the increase of certain destructive insect tribes, and no corresponding effort made to maintain a check upon their excessive multiplication, that we have permitted a host of enemies to obtain a firm footing in our midst, which are at all times liable to paralyze our industry in the most alarming and grievous manner."

We have thus given a history of the midge, and some idea of the extent of its ravages. In some future number we shall recur to the subject again, in reference to the remedies proposed.

A NEW ROSE.

Thos. G. Ward, gardner to Prof. Page of Washington, D. C., has, by his experiments in hybridizing, produced a new variety of the Rose, which, from his description must be a very fine one. He says it is of a creamy yellow (sometimes sulphur yellow) color, with flesh and salmon tints, deepening towards the base of the petals. The opening rose is a noble flower, and peculiarly persistent, lasting upon the bush five, six and seven days, filling the atmosphere with its orris-like perfume. The flowers are usually in clusters of three or four, each being on a very long, *stout* stem, and are produced without intermission, from the first to the last of the rose season. It has a rapid and vigorous climbing growth, and he considers it perfectly hardy, having withstood a temperature down to zero. How it would bear up against one of our *down to* 40° *below* winters, remains to be seen.

Rose amateurs can obtain this rose next Fall by subscription, at $3,00. Mr. Ward has other new varieties of his raising, and will be glad to send you a circular in regard to them.

More Southdowns for Maine. Some very fine Southdowns were landed from the cars in Winthrop on Saturday last for Obadiah Whittier, Esq., of North Vienna, well known to many farmers in Maine as a spirited breeder of good stock. These sheep were selected for Mr. Whittier by T. S. Gold, Esq., of Cornwall, Connecticut. Mr. G. is Recording Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society and one of the editors of the Homestead. Judging from the specimens that he has sent he has a *good eye for sheep*.

We are glad that Mr. W. has procured so good a selection of this breed of sheep. They will cross admirably with the splendid Southdown buck which he exhibited at the last State Fair in this city, and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing them and their progressing at the next State Fair. Success to all Agricultural enterprise, and good luck to the man who has the means and the courage to introduce improved breeds of farm stock among us.

Statistics of Ohio. Interesting agricultural statistics of Ohio have been published by the State Agricultural Society. There are $7,000,000 worth of hogs in the State; $5,000,000 worth of sheep; $21,000,000 worth of cattle; $485,000 worth of mules and asses, and 750,000 horses, worth $45,000,000. The total annual value of agricultural products reaches $153,000,000.

For the Maine Farmer.

AROOSTOOK SETTLING LANDS.

The frequent enquiries made of me, by mail and otherwise, about the Aroostook country, show that some, at least, in this State, as well as in others, are not well posted upon the subject.—Prominent among the questions asked, are the following:—

1st.—Does the State own good settling land in your vicinity?

2d.—What is the cost of felling and clearing, per acre?

3d.—What is the average amount and value of the first crops?

4th.—What time should one commence felling trees?

In answer to the above, I would say:—

1st.—The state owns several Townships in this vicinity, of good settling land, mostly covered with hard wood, but there is soft wood enough for building and fencing purposes. The soil is generally free from stones; good for first crops, grass and plowing, and well adapted to grazing and orcharding.

2d.—It costs about $10 per acre to clear, in common seasons. In very wet weather a little more, and in dry a little less.

3d.—An average crop, on land partly cleared and planted, is about 20 bushels of corn, 15 of beans, 200 of potatoes or turnips,—worth, corn, $1,50; beans, $2,00; potatoes, 33½c to 50c.

When fully cleared and planted the land will yield considerably more. If sown to wheat or rye, (if well filled,) the yield will average 25 bushels; oats or buckwheat, 50;—worth, wheat and rye, $1,50; oats, 50c; buckwheat, 75c.

4th.—The first of June is a proper time to commence cutting trees, and if the leaves have attained their full size, a few days may be spent in cutting the bushes, or underbrush. As soon as the trees are cut they should be well limbed, when, if the weather is dry, in 6 or 8 weeks they will burn well; then the clearing for the next years crop may be immediately commenced.

The settler pays fifty cents per acre, in three years, making his own road; much better for him than if given him, with no provision for roads. A. C.

No. 3, Aroostook, Feb. 14, 1859.

CROPS IN MAINE.

Over One Hundred Bushels of Corn per Acre. John H. Willard, of Wilton, Franklin Co., Maine, says:

"I have repeatedly, within a few years past, raised from 80 to 110 bushels of dry-shelled corn to the acre. All my farming is on a small scale, but the same cultivation would produce the same results on a large as on a small scale. The best crop I ever raised was in 1853, which was the best corn season we have had in this vicinity for many years. The produce that year was 55 bu. and 8 qts. from half an acre. I proceed to give an account of the various steps I pursued in raising that crop, and shall persevere in following the same course, or nearly, till I learn a better. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the land stony. The stones near the surface had been removed and put into a wall. As to the component parts of the soil I am as ignorant as most farmers are respecting theirs, having no means of ascertaining. I only know it contains a fair portion of lime, having previously raised a good crop of wheat on the same land. The wheat was sown on the sward newly broken up. Soon after the wheat was cut I plowed in the stubble, and plowed very shallow, say from two to four inches deep, so as to just cover the stubble and not disturb the sward. In the Spring, put on six cords of manure, twelve to the acre, one-half spread and the other half in the hill. I spread the manure and harrowed previous to plowing; then plowed and cross plowed about ten inches deep, being a little deeper than the land was previously broke; plowed fine, that is, in narrow furrows, not more than two-thirds the width the plow would turn.

After harrowing, I furrowed the rows straight three feet eight inches apart, and put the hills two feet four inches apart. Covered the manure in the hills before dropping the corn, which I put in liberally, nearly double what I wanted to grow; covered the corn thoroughly from two to three inches deep; hoed the corn thoroughly twice, having run a cultivator twice between the rows before each hoeing, and having thinned the corn to fine stalks in each hill previous to the second hoeing, by pulling up the poorest stalks I cut the corn up at the roots when the stalks were wilted above the ears and green below. Cured in shook before husking. The seed was thoroughly dried by the ears being hung near a fire.

"Perhaps I should describe the manure used.—It was stable, part cow and part horse, with a good deal of straw litter, kept under cover till Spring, and one or two hogs kept on it. The largest part was from horses well grained. The coarsest part, or last made, was first hauled to the field and put in a heap to ferment for the hills, the other spread. When the heap got into a high state of fermentation I pitched it over to prevent its burning. I know it is said that manure must be thoroughly decomposed before it is food for plants; hence many infer it must be in that state when put on the ground, but I have had the best luck when I put it into the hill in such a state of fermentation as to be uncomfortably hot to the feet through thick boots, and plant and cover immediately before it cools. I had no potatoes, pumpkins or beans, and but few weeds among my corn, for weeds are the most unprofitable crop I ever raised."

We hope a good many small farmers who read this account will pursue the same course, and raise an equally good crop. The way to do it is simple and sensible [New York Tribune.

The Shoe Business. As indicating the extent to which this business has already grown in Lewiston, Auburn and towns in that vicinity, the Lewiston Advocate states that no less than 900 cases of shoes were sent west by railroad from the Auburn station, during the month of January just passed. The cases usually contain 60 pairs each—although some have 120 pairs of children's shoes. Not less than 60,000 pairs of shoes, therefore were sent away from that station during a single month—nearly all of which went to Massachusetts for sale or shipment. Large quantities were also sent eastward to places in this State.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Exhibition of the North Somerset Society, Oct. 14th, 1858.

BY REV. H. C. LEONARD.

Gentlemen:—The season of harvest has returned, and again you have brought together your samples from the various products of your farms. The time is suitable for the exhibition. The days of October are golden, and unfold the qualities of ripeness and perfected beauty. If nothing else intimated the duty you now are aiming to fulfil, you would not misinterpret the counsel of the rich colors in the autumnal sky, or of the mellow light of the autumnal air, or of the whiteness of the wide-spread harvest, or of the scarlet and orange of the scattered maples and elms, or of the changing splendor of the dense and far-extending forests. Nature, now, in the culmination of her yearly round, presents her magnificent show, and seems deeply to rejoice at the wonderful result of her constant toil. And so may you, now, in your transit through the meridian of your annual labor, display the crown which you have, by the assistance of Nature, or of Providence in Nature, attained; and so may you, too, rejoice, deeply rejoice, while viewing the grand coronal which adorns this meridian in your agricultural life.

Any other than a profound feeling of gratitude, or a sensible expression of joy, on an occasion like this, would not be apposite, or in harmony with the language of God's works around you. There is no levity in either the look or the voice of Nature, to-day. Her whole form is glorious, and her song is triumphant. But the radiance of the one, is soft and rich with a tinge of soberness and gravity; and the tones of the other, are grand and sweet with the minor characteristics of reverence and humility. Your rejoicings, then, should be great and enthusiastic, but pregnant with the dignity, and tempered with the sobriety, of the hour.

There are considerations of importance which now demand your attention. Indeed, such considerations are constantly before you, and they multiply according to the sweep and reach of your thought, however broad and distant these may be. Your domain of reflection, barren as it may seem to those who do not apprehend the real and noble purposes of agriculture, is boundless, and fertile as boundless, and you may keep yourselves employed in it to the utmost of your life and ability. I have tried my powers of mind in this field, to some extent heretofore; and, in no degree daunted, I come before you to try them again, for I see that the area of reflection widens, that the range of topics extends, that there is no lack of things to talk about, indeed. But now I can but imperfectly discourse upon a few of the manifold subjects which present themselves to every thoughtful farmer within the bounds of Maine.

On past occasions, I have spoken of the vast extent of our heritage in lands and streams, and of the numberless resources and facilities within our borders, favorable to the purposes of agriculture. We begin to form a just estimate of the greatness of our inheritance, and of the multiplicity of our advantages, when we remember that several of our largest and noblest rivers, take their rise, and run their entire journey to the sea, within the lines separating us from New Hampshire and the British Provinces of Lower Canada and New Brunswick. Then our estimate is improved, when we consider what has already been accomplished by the enterprise and energy of agriculture in the valleys of the Androscoggin, the Kennebec, the Penobscot, the St. Croix, and the Sandy rivers.—And it is still more filled out and built up, when we contemplate what might, and will be done, before long I hope, by the same kind of enterprise and energy, on the unequaled intervales of the Dead River, and the Moose River, and on the broad and fertile undulations which overlook the smiling waters of the Mattawamkeag, the Baskahegan, the Aroostook, and the Allegash.

Here is a realm, inviting and promising to those who have the best conceptions of what a State should be, or who take into account when at work to answer the noblest ends of life, and to prepare the way for their children, and their children's children, what are to be the helps of Nature and Providence, what the aids of education, morality and religion, to accompany and to follow their own exertions.

Are we patriotic? Here is a noble country to protect and defend. Why should we turn our backs to it? Are we ambitious? Why not seek our fortunes here? Why not, by our love for the hills that lift their calm brows to the sky, for the valleys that receive the wealth of the hills and streams, of the sun and rain,—why not, by our love for all things grand and beautiful here, devote to this region all the service of our life?—Why not, by our affection and faithfulness towards it, win to it the love and homage of the world?

But I would not have you think that I am carried away by any utopian scheme, or that I believe it necessary to hurry to any end on the stilts of a vain fancy. I have no doubt as to the great destiny of this State. I see the possibilities toward which we are led by the voice of patriotism and enterprise. And I would have you all animated with the thought, the faith, indeed, that these possibilities will be reached.

In what manner they will be reached, it is not in any one's power fully to determine. Undoubtedly, a great deal will be done by the great efforts of wealth and power, but more by the ordinary efforts of ordinary energy.

As we may rely on this, we ought to fix ourselves in the purpose to do what we *can* in our sphere of life,—if we are farmers, it should be our aim to accomplish what we can accomplish *well* within our means and ability,—if we cannot easily and thoroughly carry on our work to very grand and magnificent results, to be content and proud to attain such ends as clearly lie within our compass.

I like to see a great farm, with all its appurtenances thereto belonging, its ample and richly burdened fields, its extensive pastures, its broad tracts of forest, its immense flocks and herds, and its generous accommodations for both man and beast. I enjoy the sight, if I know that no limit of the owner's means or ability has been overpassed, and that nothing within his control will suffer from neglect. But whenever the capital employed does not warrant the laying out and carrying on of so baronial an estate, I like to see as well, if it be in perfect order, and in a fine state of cultivation, a smaller farm, with its limited display of field, and pasture, and wood, and stock, and its humbler buildings which afford shelter and comfort to both human and animal life. For I notice that all the wants of man may as really and fully be satisfied on such a farm, as on one on a more extensive and imposing scale; that prosperity and competency are as likely to attend the operations of one having only moderate possessions, as of one owning a princely domain. I can call to mind, now, farmers of common circumstances, who, by their wise and thorough methods, attain greater success than others within my knowledge, who have ampler room, and better and nobler facilities. The contrast oftentimes presented by the small but fertile and profitable farm, and the large, but barren and impoverishing one, is a result of intelligent and faithful labor on the one hand, and of attempting too much, and of prodigality and waste, on the other. Here, two blades of grass are made to grow where but one grew before.—There, the acres of meagre crops are doubled.—Here, the cart-wheels groan under the successive loads of a few roods of ground. There, they roll lightly on the turf under the scarce and scanty burdens of a broader but poorly cultivated tract. Here are the thrift, and neatness, and wealth of a wise man's little paradise. There, are the mismanagement, disorder and poverty, of a foolish man's great possessions.

How frequently is the blunder committed, of leaving or passing by the chances or opportunities for small but sure and increasing gains, for the seeming prospects of greater ones, and so of getting nothing. And all this comes of the desire to heap up wealth, rather than to fulfil the true and noble purposes of life. The desire for wealth, that is, for merely money, is inordinate. The grand objects of life are not perceived. The wealth which lies in what is really valuable and can be used, and in nobleness of character which neither moths can corrupt, nor robbers filch, or break into and take away—this wealth is overlooked. This is as often the error of farmers, as of any other class. They overpass the good, because it is latent, and they have not the eye to look for it.—They pursue the ill, the unsubstantial, because it is specious, and they have a vision which is easily attracted by what promises so much. Their history is illustrated by the story told of the celebrated Capt. John Smith, and those men who came with him to the shores of New England in 1614. They were sent from the mother country, in two ships, to an island near the coast of Maine, to fish for cod. While the commander and twelve men, in an open boat, followed the coast from Monhegan to Cape Cod and back, surveying and drawing a chart of the land, the rest of the crews remained to effect the main purpose of their voyage. But, instead of fishing for cod, which they might have done with great success, they wasted all their time in chasing whales, a few of these monsters having appeared in the vicinity of their rendezvous. So, when they returned home, and were asked to give the reason for their failure, they were obliged to confess that they had squandered their time and means in a grand, but vain pursuit.

Thus it is with those who undertake, in farming, too much for their ability. And thus it is, too, frequently, with those who leave their New England farms, which yield a fair support, a generous support, in payment for generous cultivation, and emigrate to some distant State, in the expectation of suddenly winning, by some easy speculation, a splendid fortune. Or, if none of this class have returned to their old places, confessing with mortification that they have been wasting their life and their substance in a vain pursuit after whales, many of them have over and over bitterly acknowledged that they have seen the elephant.

Let it be observed here, that the cause of failure, such as I have been describing, lies not so much in the locality which men occupy, as in the men themselves. If we contemplate the various parts of the country with fairness and candor, we are led to the conclusion, that Providence has made them, as to advantages or disadvantages, wonderfully equal. All are not alike, but as to the number or value of the chances for success, in common useful employments, there is no one greatly superior to another, no large or limited number greatly inferior to all the rest. The balance of favor is nicely adjusted.

The true secret of prosperity, which is so often searched after far away, consists in a man's adapting himself to his lot and turning the things within his reach to the best account. Am I a farmer in Maine? My operations should be governed, in some degree, by the warrant of my means, and by the hints of the climate, and by the revelations of the soil. I may thus establish myself in a home, and attain all the really desirable objects of need, or comfort, or enjoyment.

To this end we should bend our energies and direct our efforts. For only with the advantages, accommodations, protection and good influences of a home, can we in the best manner promote our own individual interests, or serve the State, or the country at large.

One of the most dear and familiar names to our ears is that of Home; for either it stands for a combination of circumstances and interests in a certain spot, making it a place of shelter, safety and repose, and a centre toward which our hearts are ever turned, or around which our affections wind as the vine around the elm or oak, or for a similar arrangement of outward circumstances, and moral influences, toward which we look forward with a cheerful hope, and a persistent longing. In the common acceptation of the term, one's home is where he was brought up, or where he has lived the greater number of his years, or where he takes up for a little time his abode.—But in this sense, alone, no place is worthy of the name. There must be, of course, an arrangement of things; there must be the chosen location, the house, and barn, and other exterior essentials. I do not say that every man must, or ought to live in a palace, or that a modest cottage, with its becoming connections, may not suffice on the temporal side of any man's home. In my opinion, every man's means and occupation, and taste, determine what the shell of his home should be.—But then, there must be something beside the shell. There is something else essential. Indeed, the true home must show its greater value and importance on its moral side. There must be, under the roof, be it lofty or lowly, the union and harmony of wisdom, and love, and affection, of all those higher and holier qualities, which always blend harmoniously together, and charmingly reveal themselves, where soul is truly joined to soul, or heart to heart, and God, the only Lord, is the Deity of the place.

Many thousands of men, and women, and children, have enjoyed the advantages and influences of such a home, and therefore it is that we have heard and read so many fond expressions, so many utterances of holy recollection, concerning the native home, the dear old place, though ever so humble, the mansion, or cottage, the orchard, the garden, the fields, the pastures, the lake, the woods, and best and dearest of all, the venerable sire and mother, whose affection was a perpetual source of strength, a defence against all the assaults of harm, a benediction like sunshine on the heart in all its turns and moods.

How lamentable it is, that so many in our world only see such a home in the past—that so many do not possess or enjoy any thing which resembles it now, that they do not hope or look forward to any thing like it in the future.

There is surely less permanency in our social and domestic relations, than any good interests require. I would not argue that there should be no change in these relations, that the home of the present generation, should in every case descend to, and be occupied by every succeeding generation; for this is impossible and, besides, it is a law of Providence that the earth shall be overrun, and subdued, and occupied by human families.—In truth, we ought to countenance the obedience of this law; but we ought to urge that it be obeyed wisely, not rashly, for the habit of change is becoming so deeply seated and strong with us, that large numbers of our population already seem to have no thought or care for a home.

Sometimes the frequently recurring impulse of our people to shift their quarters, to pack up their goods and move off to distant regions, is called a fever, and correctly; for it is the heat of restlessness and discontent. It sometimes breaks out, like any other kind of fever, with great virulence, and sets the entire population of a neighborhood on fire. It rages most violently in new districts. In ancient settlements, its ravages are never so general. In England, there are thousands of permanent homes,—and permanent, not simply on account of entailment, but for the higher reasons of love for the old heritage of the family, of pride in a noble ancestry, of patriotism, and of filial and grateful feelings towards the place of the holiest associations. In the older States of our own country, also, there are thousands of homes, which are never forsaken. But from the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, the passion for change and emigration, has been a New England characteristic, growing stronger and stronger, year by year.—Hence the sons of New England are found in all parts of the world, many of them, no doubt, making the world better; some of them doing it harm. But in the new States of the distant West, the passion for change and emigration, is most powerful and intense. The more recent the planting of the people, the easier to uproot and plant them again. The fresher their arrival at one point, the less difficult for them to pull up their stakes and drive them again at another point, farther off. The vine does not have time to twine about the trunk, and to become interwoven with the branch, and so no tendrils are broken, no leaves are torn. Thus with the rover who plants the vine. He tarries not long enough in one place to become attached to it, and so when he moves to another his affections are not tried, his ties of relationship or friendship, or love, are not and cannot be severely tested.

I have said that there must be change, that it cannot be prevented; that, as it is the law of Providence, there ought to be the advancing procession of families and races. I will now add to this, that I would not control and turn the minds of those who choose to move in this procession, or who neither expect nor desire a permanent home. But I would admonish them not to count the lack of such a home so lightly. I would say to them, you may go where you will, but let it be your aim to lay the foundations and to build the superstructure of a pleasant home.

But there are those who do not wish to roam. There are those who prefer to abide by the streams, and among the hill s of their native State. I would counsel this class also, to put all the character and power of their life into the structure of a home.

O ye farmers! whether ye go abroad, or remain where you are, this should be your object to have your love, your wealth, your whole life, riveted to a substantial and agreeable home. Of course you see that going abroad is not necessary to effect this result. You may, perhaps, more easily effect it without leaving the region of the world most familiar to your eyes.

How I wish there were more of the love of home, on our mountain slopes, in our valleys, on the banks of our noble rivers. Even here the devotion turns too much to the money-getting side of life, not sufficiently to the noble objects, the protection, the comfort, the enjoyment and blessedness of a suitable home. How I yearn for the day when our State, from the Allegash to the Saco, and from the Umbagog to the Schoodic waters, shall be adorned with noble homes—and noble, chiefly, because in all things pertaining to them, the purposes of knowledge, and love, and virtue, will be promoted.

How admirable a true home is! How delightful, if it be one of a constellation of farmers' homes! It is glorious in the sunshine of day, it is radiant in the darkest night. How beautiful its fire-light on the windows, answering to the splendor of the casements of other mansions on the surrounding hills.

How I honor the grand and pure life of that home, the fidelity and thankfulness of those hearts that fondly dwell on those memories which, to the rooms of the abode, impart more than a common sacredness. How I reverence the father and the mother who make this home the most sunny and attractive place on earth to their offspring; who fill it with intellectual and moral life, who adorn the walls with pictures, and load the shelves and tables with books, or who, if they cannot go to this extent in expense, so teach and train their children, that they attain the power to see beauty in the dingiest paper, to extract a world of knowl-

edge from the plain old Bible, and to behold the paintings, or landscapes of nature, which the greatest masters in art, have but poorly imitated.

In wise and good hands, gold may contribute something to the outward attractions of such a home, and something, too, interesting to the minds and hearts of those who dwell within it. There are, however, possessions connected with such a home, which are above the price of gold. If it has been for a long time the home of a family—if, while generations and generations have passed away, the same name has ruled and distinguished it, there are in it the dear associations of an eventful past, friendly hopes thronging about the chimney, kindly shadows flitting on the walls, cheerful visions rising in the glow of the hearth-fire, and sweet voices filling the rooms with music: and these, no amount of wealth would be sufficient to buy.

"By the fire-side there are peace and comfort,
Wives and children, with fair, thoughtful faces,
Waiting, watching
For a well-known footstep in the passage.

Each man's chimney is his golden mile-stone,—
Is the central point from which he measures
Every distance
Through the gateways of the world around him.

Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion,
Nor the march of the encroaching city,
Drives an exile
From the hearth of his ancestral homestead!

We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations."

Since the day when Arnold and his army slowly made their way up the course against the tide of the Kennebec, and the more placid current of the Dead River, on their brave but fruitless march toward Quebec, what noble changes have followed, in the valleys of these rivers, the beneficent efforts of civilization. And why should not the work, so well begun, be pushed to a grand and satisfactory termination? There is no valid reason for allowing it to stop where it is. And it chiefly rests with those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, to determine that it shall be advanced. And so let this class of our population fulfil their obligations, having this great end in view. If earnest and faithful in this endeavor, even the generation now taking hold, with new, and increasing vigor, of the great interests of this region, will see it all resplendent with cultivated verdure, magnificent with countless divisions of beautiful farms, with steepled villages, and scattered mansions and cottages, from the slopes that smile on Merrymeeting Bay, to the intervales that look up, as if in prayer to heaven, under the broad protection of Abraham and Bigelow.

In closing, let me say, that this picture of my imagination cannot be realized, if only or chiefly outward improvements be effected. In every stage toward the contemplated end, the physical energies must be directed by the wisdom and judgment of cultivated minds. After having attained the highest knowledge with reference to the material part of our possessions, we yet must fail of reaching the result to which I point, unless we recognize and supply our intellectual and moral needs, and grow up in the style of character which the proper recognition and supplying of these needs will promote. It is often said, with significant force, sometimes in a telling vein of satire, that our efforts in agriculture, do not conduce to our intellectual and moral improvement. I would rather risk my reputation, for soundness of thought, on the opinion, that more depends, with respect to this, on our own inward aspirations and endeavors, than merely on our particular occupation. Our intellectual and moral life is what we make it. There is no cramping or dwarting influence in nature, or in our toil. To him who follows agriculture with just views of his employment and his surroundings, it is a thing of course, that he should be constantly filled and lifted up with the grandest inspiration, and that he should be always, in both feeling and bearing, a true gentleman and nobleman.

KENNEBEC COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At a meeting held in Winthrop on the 15th inst., a County Temperance Society was organized, and officers thereof chosen as follows: *President*—Hon. A. P Morrill, Readfield. *Vice President*—Hon. Wm. T Johnson, Augusta; Hon. H. K Baker, Hallowell; G. A. Benson, Esq. Winthrop. *Executive Committee*—Hon. C. A. Wing, Winthrop; Washington Wilcox, Esq, Monmouth; C. A. Smiley, Esq., West Waterville. *Secretary*—Hon. H. P. Torsey, Kent's Hill. *Treasurer*—Simon Page, Hallowell.

The Constitution of the Society declares its object to be "to create and sustain a right and healthful public sentiment in the subject of Temperance, and to secure the faithful execution of our prohibitory law."

Any person may become a member of the Society by assenting to its Pledge, which is substantially the ordinary declaration of total abstinence from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

VESSEL BURNT. Ship Mary & Adelaide, (of Thomaston) at New Orleans, took fire in the hold on the evening of the 22d inst. and filled and sunk. She had 200 bales of cotton, loading for Cork. The vessel will probably be saved. She was built at Thomaston in 1847, and was 637 tons register, rated A 2, and is owned by O'Brien and others of Thomaston.

A later dispatch states that she was still burning at noon to-day. Her cargo will be mostly lost. The cotton is principally insured in France by Lecoure & Co., and the vessel is partially insured at Thomaston. Two foremen and a negro were drowned. It has been found impossible to sink the ship, which is burning between decks.

[Boston Daily Advertiser, 24th.

LUMBERING ITEMS. The "Steam Mill Company, at Bethel, Oxford County, are doing a heavy lumbering business this winter. They have 200 men engaged in logging on the head waters of the Androscoggin.

Messrs. S W. Pope & Co, of Machias, are also doing a heavy business on the eastern waters. They are likewise engaged largely in lumbering operations in Washington Territory, Puget's Sound; but the statement made by some of the papers, that they cut 23,000,000 feet in that Territory and in California, is rather strong. Those figures represent, we think, the *whole amount* of lumber exported last year from those Territories—Messrs S. W. Pope & Co. being the heaviest shippers.

HARD TREATMENT FOR A BRAVE ACT. There was quite an excitement in the neighborhood of the Post Office yesterday afternoon. A man left his horse and pung in front of the office while he went in, during which his horse started. A lad standing by jumped into the vehicle and succeeded in stopping the horse. As he was driving the horse back, the man came out in a rage and seizing the boy, cuffed and abused him shamefully. The bystanders who witnessed the act immediately gathered around and evinced such belligerent demonstrations that the fellow jumped into his pung and made off, amid the execrations of the crowd. [Portland Advertiser.

SINGULAR FIRE AND LOSS OF BANK BILLS. Mr. B. F. Getchell, of North Newport, placed $400 in bills in a clothes closet in his house with his account books, some days since His wife also placed her work basket in the same place. Shortly afterwards fire was discovered in the closet, but not till it had consumed the money and books, and about $50 worth of clothing. The fire was subdued without further damage. It is supposed that a spark of fire was communicated to the contents of the work basket. [Bangor Courier.

THE SPEAKING 'MUTE' MARRIED. Wm. D. Delavan, the late deaf mute, who suddenly recovered his hearing and speech on being overtaken by the father of the lady he eloped with, was married at Tobique on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr Hanford to Miss Ellen Camber, of Presque Isle. During the marriage ceremony he bore the name of *Thatcher*, which is his father's name. His assumed name, Delavan, was the maiden name of his mother. [Jeffersonian.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1859.

MAINE STATE PRISON.

We have before us the report on the system of disbursements, labor and discipline in the Maine State Prison, prepared by James G. Blaine, Esq., of this city, Commissioner appointed under a resolve approved March 27, 1858. It comprises some 66 pages, with drawings and estimates for a new prison, occupying 23 pages more, and we consider it, after a thorough examination, to be a most valuable State document.

Since the location of the Maine State Prison at Thomaston, in 1823, it has been a constant bill of expense to the State, the appropriations made for its support varying from $2,605 to $26,360 per year, and the aggregate amount of appropriations for the thirty-six years of its existence ending in 1858, being $321 740 20, or an average of between $9,000 and $10,000 a year. The appropriations for the last four years were—1855, $8,475; 1856, $10 915 88; 1857, $15,375; 1858 $16 675. Notwithstanding these liberal appropriations, the Prison is reported by the Inspectors, at the end of 1858, to be in debt to the amount of $5,178 36.

Were this state of affairs common to other States, it would not cause so much surprise; but when we take into consideration that, in many States, the State Prisons not only yield a revenue sufficient for their support, but even pay a large surplus into the State Treasury, it behoves us to inquire into the reason why our own Prison should not be self-supporting. This Mr. Blaine has done, it seems to us, thoroughly and faithfully, and we are indebted to him for the valuable statistics on prison discipline and management which he has collected.

It was originally designed, says the report, that the Prison should be self-sustaining, and the numerous excuses given by the Wardens during the earlier years of its existence, for its not proving so, plainly show that the Legislature expected to be relieved of the burden, as the system of labor and discipline should be improved and perfected. Thus, in 1838, in view of the facts that no repairs were considered likely to be needed for several years by the buildings, no new shops were wanted, and business generally was reviving, the Warden says: "It is believed that the Legislature may look with confidence that the Prison will support itself hereafter from its own resources." The appropriation, the succeeding year, was $9.578 80, to supply deficiencies in Prison disbursements. In the report for 1839, the Warden said that, unless some unforeseen accident befell them, the Prison, at the end of another year, would show a small dividend to the State. The "unforeseen accident" doubtless occurred, for the ensuing year the Prison drew $7,337 91 from the treasury.

The accounts of the Prison, annually presented to the Legislature, have not presented its true financial condition, and have therefore created the most erroneous impressions and conclusions. The appraisals of property in the Prison and workshops, made at different seasons of the year, show the most singular discrepancies. Thus, in December, 1854, the appraisal made by the Inspectors, just previous to the assembling of the Legislature, amounted to $11 845 46, while the appraisal of the Commissioners, in April 1, 1855, only showed a total of $8,153 46—a depreciation in the brief period of three months of $3.692. In the quarry department, for instance, in Dec. the valuation was $2,067 23, and in April, $874 62, while the sales had been only $126 39, thus leaving a deficiency of more than a thousand dollars to be accounted for.

The appraisals of the succeeding year show a still greater *rise and fall* in the Prison valuation On Dec. 31, 1855, the valuation of the Inspectors amounted to $13,935 01, while, on the 16th of March, 1855, only ten weeks later, the appraisal of the Commissioners only shows $8,113 54—a falling off of $5 821 45. The quarry department is again conspicuous—the valuation of Dec. being $1,575 25, and that of March, $333 25, a difference of $1,242, while the sales only amounted to $27,72. Here is an unexplained deficiency of more than twelve hundred dollars.

Some of the more noticeable instances of depreciation in value, from Dec. 1855, to March 1855, are the following:—100 beds in cells, from $600 to $300; eight beds in hospital, from $40 to nothing; library, from $120 to $60; limerock, from $676 to $132; cellar rock, from $775 to $150; one horse, from $200 to $75; &c., &c. Says the report, among the notables on the list is an old force pump, which for years has represented $100 in the autumnal valuation, but in the spring has made no figure at all. The Inspectors themselves, (1855) were at a loss to know how bedding, clothing, &c., which was valued in April, 1855, at $500, should, after being worn nine months, be worth $1400!"

This system of "fallacious balances" has been noticed by the Legislative Committee, and it is clearly shown that the affairs of the Prison have not been so favorable as has been frequently represented.

The expenses for 1857, were $12,253 97, and the officers' salaries, $8,900—a total of $21,153 97. The number of convicts during that year varied from 89 to 113, an average of about 100—thus making the cost per convict about $200 a year, of which $72 is for provisions, or "subsistence." The food which each convict must have consumed during the year, at the above valuation, would be equal to 900 pounds of breadstuffs, 600 pounds of meat and fish, 10 bushels of potatoes, and one bushel of beans, to say nothing of a most generous allowance of rice, molasses and coffee. Mr. Blaine thinks that if each convict were required to consume the whole of $72 worth in a year, his sentence would be a *capital* one, as no human being could eat such an amount of food and escape with his life!

The charge for "building and repairs" constantly occurs, and for the last nine years has but once fallen below $800.—but "what is done with the money does not appear in the Prison reports," except when new buildings have been erected.

The "team" department presents a large charge. There are but two horses in the team, but they cost $771.85 for the year,—to say nothing about the pay of the teamster.

"Without going farther into the items," as the Commissioner says, "it may be assumed that the Prison has been enormously expensive, and its funds have been disbursed with inexcusable extravagance."

It is plainly shown that, had Maine continued to send her convicts to the Charlestown Prison, as before the separation, and paid at the rate of $2 00 each per week for their keeping, she would have made a clear gain of $49.550 55! So it would actually *be cheaper for us to have no State Prison at all.*

The course to be pursued to render the Prison self-supporting is considered at some length. The system of contracts for the labor of prisoners was commenced in 1851, the price paid per day for each convict's labor, varying from 30 cents, under the first contract, to 13 to 20 cents, in the last. Under this state of affairs, the receipts from convicts' labor, in 1858, were only $6,979 11, while the expenditures were $21,690 77—the receipts being hardly one-third of the expenses.

The system of contracts, is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the proper one, and the only one yet tried in the United States, which has made any of the Prisons self-sustaining, and he thinks a judicious and useful application of this system of labor might be made even in our county jails.

The general discipline of our Prison is commended, while improvements that might be made are pointed out.

In speaking of the Prisons of other States, the report shows the great difference between them and our own, as regards expense, &c. For instance, the New Hampshire Prison, at Concord, has about the same number of convicts as that at Thomaston; but while the expenses in the latter were $21,153, in the former they were but $8.127. At Concord the *subsistence* of 86 to 110 convicts cost $3,143, while at Thomaston the subsistence of 89 to 113 convicts cost $7,192—more than double—the year being 1857 in both cases.

The cost of feeding convicts in the Maine Prison in 1857, was $71.92 for each man; in New Hampshire $31.43 Vermont, $44.17, Connecticut, $37.44—and so on—the average, out of Maine, being but $40 to the man.

On the other hand, while the pay received for convicts' labor in Maine, was but 17 to 30 cents for each day's work, in New Hampshire it was 40 cents, Massachusetts, 40 to 60, New York, 36 to 51, Indiana, 50 to 63, and in all cases the State furnishes much less of the superintendence than in the Maine prison.

With a change of location to the neighborhood of some of our large cities, where the labor of the convicts would be in greater demand, and where could be had the requisite facilities for transporting materials and products by railroad and water, it is believed the Prison can be made self-supporting.

In view of the fact that appropriations to the amount of $60,000 or $70,000 are necessary for the erection of new buildings, he thinks it would be economy for the State to erect a new prison, and a plan of one, designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant, of Boston, capable of accommodating 256 convicts, and which can be built at an expense of about $120,000, is appended to the work. Enlarged accommodations, he says, *must* be provided in some way. If furnished at Thomaston, the Prison will always continue a heavy charge upon the State. If provided elsewhere, in a proper location, the Prison may be made to pay its way.

We have thus reviewed at considerable length this able document. It is worthy the serious attention of our legislators. If an outlay of $120,000 now, will protect the State from an annual drain upon its resources of some $16.000, (which is about the amount deficient in 1858.) and probably ensure at no distant period a considerable income, it is certainly true economy to appropriate it.

AID TO SEMINARIES. The applications of two worthy and deserving institutions of learning are now before the Legislature of Maine for aid—viz: the Readfield Maine Wesleyan and Westbrook Seminaries. They were favorably reported upon by the Educational Committee, who recommended an appropriation to the former of $7500 and to the latter of $5000. The report of the Committee in the case of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary has been fully discussed in the Senate, during which the appropriation with the assent of its friends, was reduced to $5000 payable in one year, and the question will probably come to a vote on Tuesday, when we hope it will pass that body by a handsome majority, thus showing a high-toned appreciation of the claims of education and a disposition to act promptly and generously in its behalf.

On Friday last, the resolve in favor of the Westbrook Seminary came up in the House, and after an animated and able discussion of its claims, passed to be engrossed with hardly a show of opposition. The vote stood 94 to 20. It came up in the Senate on Saturday and was assigned for further consideration to Thursday of this week, when we trust it will also receive the approval of that body.

YIELDING TO IMPORTUNITY. The passage of a resolve through the House one day last week appropriating the sum of $450 for the benefit of Mrs. Arletta Brown, is an illustration of what may be effected by systematic and sturdy importunity. This woman, whose injury at the Cattle Show in Gardiner, some two years since, has been a god-send to her husband, affording him the occasion for canvassing the State for contributions from the charitable, has had her case repeatedly presented to the Legislature and rejected on the sensible ground that the State should no more be called on for remuneration, than it would be if her carriage had broken down in the road, or the house in which she lodged had taken fire and she had been injured thereby; and that if her claim was entertained and allowed, every person who met with an accident either by his own heedlessness or that of another, might with equal reason and justice call upon the State for help. This argument it seems was not sufficient to daunt or discourage Mr. Brown, who acting upon the scripture example of the unjust judge, has persistently dogged and button-holed the members until, from sheer desperation, we presume, they have at length yielded to his importunity what they could not grant as a matter of right and justice. Whether the Senate will be driven to a similar result by similar means remains to be seen.

STATE TAX. The resolve providing for the assessment of the State tax for 1859, has passed the Legislature. The amount levied is $200.919 30—about the same as the tax of 1858—and is apportioned as follows:—

Counties.	Amounts.
York,	24,885,85
Cumberland,	53,671,63
Lincoln,	16,371,81
Hancock,	9.704,82
Washington,	10,389,62
Kennebec,	24,363,73
Oxford,	9,384,35
Somerset,	9,915,92
Penobscot,	18,470,65
Waldo,	13,687,35
Piscataquis,	3,710,61
Franklin,	5,603,75
Aroostook,	1,935,15
Androscoggin,	8,368,48
Sagadahoc,	11,173,53

MAINE STATE FAIR. The Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society held a meeting in this city last week for the purpose of revising the premium list. They voted to hold the Annual Show and Fair of the Society on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of September next—the place where to hold it has not yet been decided.

We would call attention to the call of the Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society in our Advertising columns for proposals in regard to locating the next Show and Fair of said Society.

MR. E. D. KIMBALL of Danvers, Mass, whose advertisement of a Farmer Wanted, has appeared in our paper, wishes us to say that no urther applications need be made to him, as a sufficient number have been already received in response to his call, from which to make a selection for the post.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE OLD PLANTATION, and What I Gathered There in an Autumn Month. By James Hungerford, of Maryland. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

This is a story of Southern life, incident and character, written by a southern man. It is characterized by lively and spirited dialogue and description, and in the cursory examination given to it, we do not see that it transcends the limits of probability or propriety as a work of fiction. Its pictures of plantation life, so far as the peculiar institution is involved, are of course colored by the habitudes of thought and feeling of the class to which the writer belongs, while we do not notice that he offensively obtrudes any defence or justification of the system, which he evidently regards complacently if not with absolute favor, as the best possible, both on account of the slave and his master. The story itself doesn't amount to much, but the book is, on the whole, a very readable one.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND, and English Princesses connected with the Royal Succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland Vol. VII New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859.

This is a continuation of Miss Strickland's admirable series of royal biographies, and embraces the life of Mary, Queen of Scots, from that period of her captivity when she contracted the rash and ill-advised engagement of marriage with the selfish and unfaithful Duke of Norfolk, until the consummation of the jealousy and revenge of Elizabeth by her cruel death upon the scaffold.—The closing scenes of this "sad, eventful history" are detailed by the gifted author with affecting eloquence, and constitute an absolute and unqualified vindication of the character of this beautiful but unfortunate Queen.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. The number for March is handsomely embellished by fashion plates and other illustrations, and contains the usual amount of useful and interesting reading. Terms $2 per year. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

LIFE OF JOHN H. W. HAWKINS. Compiled by his son, Rev. William George Hawkins, A. M. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.

The biography of one of the great pioneers of the temperance reform of 1840 and '41, will be read with interest by thousands who have either witnessed, or experienced in their own persons, the happy effects of his labors in the cause to which the later portion of his life was devoted.—The early life of Mr. Hawkins, up to the time of his reformation, in June, 1840, is briefly sketched, and the work is principally devoted to an account of his labors, and many highly interesting extracts from letters, and the public journals from 1841 to 1858, are given. The book should, and will have a wide circulation, and we recommend it to our readers, as an interesting and valuable record, both of the works of one of the greatest public benefactors of his day, and the inception and advance of the temperance reform.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND is the title of a weekly publication, filled with the best and most popular musical compositions of the day. Published by C. B. Seymour & Co., New York. See advertisement.

SWINDLING CONCERN BROKEN UP. A few days since, City Marshal Westcott of Newburyport, Mass, succeeded in ferreting out and thoroughly breaking up a notorious swindling concern, styled the "New England Art Union," whose head quarters were at Plaistow, N. H. Having received a number of letters asking for information regarding this concern, and the drawing of the lottery which was announced to take place at Newburyport on the 16th ult., the Mayor of that city instructed the Marshal to search into the affair, and after a diligent and shrewd examination, their head quarters were discovered. The correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

To avoid suspicion of their movements, they established branch offices for their correspondence, the principal one being at Newburyport "Post Office draw No. 2" From this office most of the letters of correspondence were taken and delivered at Plaistow, through the mail carrier by stage.—Having ascertained these facts, Marshal Westcott put in operation one or two ingenious plans to bring about the arrest of the parties and to seize all the appurtenances. The lottery was drawn at Plaistow, Thursday night. The parties having got wind that the officers were on their track, suddenly left the premises about half an hour before the arrival of the officers, which was Friday morning about seven o'clock. All their books, dating back to 1855 papers, correspondence, circulars, envelopes, tickets, hand-stamp, dies, plates, &c., were left behind and seized, amounting to a number of bushels. These were taken to the office of City Marshal Westcott, in whose custody they now remain. Their correspondence was confined principally to the Southern and Western States, and among the correspondents are men of all professions without exception. It will be recollected that some time during the past year an ineffectual attempt was made to break up this concern. Detective Birney of New York, a special officer, fully empowered by the Postmaster General, after a long and faithful trial, failed to ferret out the swindlers, and consequently the concern has been in operation up to the present time. Marshal Westcott is deserving the warmest thanks of all those interested, particularly those who have been foolish enough to be duped by the swindle.

A LITERARY ENTERPRISE HONORABLY CONDUCTED. It is stated that G. G. Evans & Co., of Boston, during the year 1858, distributed among their patrons over $150,000 worth of gifts, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Jewelry, and other gifts of intrinsic value. Mr. Evans being the originator of the gift business, has distanced all competition,—lived down all opposition, and is endorsed by all the leading publishing houses in the United States. See their advertisement in another column. †

A MAINE MAN "FLEECED." The New York papers state that Wm. Higgins, who hails from Kennebec county, Me., was "done" out of $80 by one of the swindling fraternity of New York, on Thursday. He was induced to buy a ticket for New Orleans under the representation that that city was very near California, and it was a capital place to get work. He found out his mistake after getting part way down the harbor, and returned to the city in the steam tug. His money, however, he did not recover. William should have studied his geography more.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE. A dispatch from Washington, under date of the 27th, says:—

The President has issued a proclamation declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate to convene and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the executive. It is called for the 4th of March at noon, of which all who shall then be entitled to act as members of that body are required to take notice.

FOURTH OF MARCH BALL. Notwithstanding there is no Presidential inauguration, this year, we are to have a "Fourth of March" ball, on Friday evening next, at Meonian Hall. It will, undoubtedly, from the care and prestige of its managers, be most satisfactory to all who may attend. All who desire to obtain a large amount of pleasure, in the shape of dancing and good music, at a small expense, will do well to secure a ticket.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS Mr. V. DARLING, an authorized agent for the Farmer, will visit the towns in Sagadahoc County during the first part of March. He is duly qualified to receive moneys and subscriptions on account of both the former and present publishers of the Farmer.

CONGRESS. On Monday, 21st ult., the Senate passed the diplomatic appropriation bill. The House after making several amendments, passed the army appropriation bill, 116 to 93. Leave to introduce a bill repealing the fishing bounties was refused.

On Tuesday, the session of the Senate was spent in debate on the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. The House passed the Senate bill incorporating the Washington National Monument Society.

On Wednesday, after a debate which lasted until midnight, the Senate passed the executive, etc., appropriation bill, in committee. No definite action was had on it.

On Thursday, the Senate took up the Post routes bill, and the amendments of the committee were adopted. In the House, the Post office bill was rejected, 119 to 86.

On Friday, the Senate passed the Post Routes bill, 30 to 25. The Cuban bill was then taken up. After debate until past one o'clock Saturday morning, a motion to table was lost, and the Senate adjourned. The House reconsidered the vote of Thursday by which the Post Office bill was rejected, and the subject was passed over. The remainder of the session was spent in debate on the naval appropriation bill.

On Saturday, the army appropriation bill was debated and passed by the Senate. The House passed the Post office appropriation bill before rejected, by four majority. A message was received from the President, returning with his objections the bill granting land to agricultural colleges. On the question shall the bill become a law, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the vote stood 105 yeas, 95 nays—and the bill was declared rejected, there not being two-thirds in favor of it.

DONATION TO MOUNT VERNON. Our friends S. M. Pettengill & Co., the enterprising and faithful advertising agents for the press of the United States have made the very liberal donation to the Mt. Vernon Fund of five hundred dollars. In a note to Mr. Everett, remitting this amount, they acknowledge their indebtedness to the ten thousand dollar example of Mr. Bonner, whose brilliant method of combining patriotism and profit has excited the admiration of the whole country, and stimulated others to go and do likewise—on a smaller and we hope a more unselfish scale.—They state that Bonner has advertised through their agency during the past year to the enormous amount of over *one hundred thousand dollars*, and the donation made by them is derived from a portion of the profits of this daring advertising venture. The bread thus cast upon the waters, it it does not return to them the large interest which the calculating patriotism of Bonner is realizing for him, will, we doubt not, have a higher value, as springing from generous and disinterested motives, for which all who know those gentlemen will cheerfully give them credit.

A HANDSOME PRESENT. It is proposed by the chess players of America to make the youthful champion of Chess, Paul Morphy, a present, on his return from Europe, as a testimonial of their respect for his wonderful attainments in the game. It will be presented through the New York Chess Club, and will be a splendid set of chess-men, in silver and gold, which were originally manufactured for display at the Crystal Palace exhibition. Their cost will be $1000, and the club will mount them upon a board of equal elegance. They will also strike a medal in gold, and they have accepted the offer of the American Watch Company to prepare an elaborate watch of the highest character for the young general who "takes no note of time" but by the loss of his opponent's games.

BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES. The whole number of banks and their branches, in the United States, is 1417, and their financial condition upon the first of January, 1859, was as follows:—

Capital,	$502,441,794
Circulation,	170,953,954
Deposits,	278,411 037
Profits on hand,	39,953,827
Total,	$891,760,772
Notes, bills of Exch'g, &c.,	$767,120,883
Specie,	102,974,127
Real Estate,	21,665,762
Total,	$891,760,772

The banks of the cities of New York, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, Pittsburg and Providence, make weekly returns; the remainder of the banks make monthly or quarterly returns.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE. Hon. Stephen Thacher died in Rockland, on the 19th ult., at the age of 86. He was Judge of Probate for the County of York from 1807 to 1818, and Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy from 1818 to 1830.

THE BANGOR MANSLAUGHTER CASE. In the case of young Crosby, on trial last week, in Bangor, for manslaughter, the jury on Saturday returned a verdict of not guilty. Ex-Gov. Kent managed the case for the defence, with great ability.

PIANOS. A gentleman from New York, Mr. J. Jennys has opened at No. 5, Arch Row, a lot of elegant Pianos, from the manufactory of Cummings & Canfield, which may be obtained by those in need of a good instrument at a bargain.

DEFERRED ARTICLES. Our jottings by the way, a communication from the R. S. of Winthrop Sons of Temperance, and several other articles, are unavoidably put over to next week.

FISHING IN THE PENOBSCOT. A correspondent says that in former years, probably there was not one hundred dollars worth of fish caught, during the winter, between Frankfort and Hampden, on the Penobscot: now there is a hundred times that sum realized in a successful winter's fishing The fish taken (smelts) are sent to the Boston market. The best of all is that those engaged in the fishing are the working men of the village—the carpenters, caulkers, coasters and others, who have no winter work. Indirectly, the other traders are greatly benefited by these hundred fishermen. They have to be supplied with rubber boots and cordage; and all the empty boxes that can be collected find a ready market among the smelters. An effort is being made to induce the Legislature to prohibit fishing with nets, which would be a severe blow to the business.

STAGE ACCIDENT. We learn that one of the stages on the line between Rockland and Bath, while crossing a bridge near Damariscotta, last week, slewed and upset, precipitating the driver and passengers upon the ice below. The driver fell a distance of fourteen feet, striking upon the ice, and was severely injured, as were also several of the passengers. The horses ran some distance, and were considerably injured. [Belfast Age.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK. The Sabbath Committee in New York have just issued a startling document concerning the Sunday liquor traffic It appears that there are seven thousand and seven hundred and seventy-nine places where liquors are sold, and more than five thousand of the number continue their business on Sunday. The larger establishments in the Bowery have bands of music, and most of them have theatrical performances, singing and dancing Sundry afternoon and evening. Of the whole number only seventy-two are regularly licensed.

COMPLETION OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD *Chicago, Feb.* 21. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is completed, thus making an unbroken line of Railroad from Chicago to Kansas. A deputation of the Chicago Board of Trade and the press left here on Saturday by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, to attend the formal opening of the road to-morrow.

THE PROSPECT OF WAR IN EUROPE. An intelligent American, now in Paris, who has access to the best sources of information, writes the following, in a private note, dated Feb. 3, on the present political aspects of Europe:—

"Here, I think, the sentiment is almost universal, that war must come—that the Emperor is determined upon it—that it may be delayed a little time, but that it is the only termination to existing troubles.

"It is undoubtedly true that the utmost activity prevails in all the French arsenals, navy yards and dock yards, A large additional number of men has been employed, and the work is prosecuted with the greatest energy by relays of hands, working extra hours, and night as well as day.—Arms, munitions and provisions are accumulated, and are transported exactly to those points where, if war was to exist to-morrow, they would be wanted to-morrow. The army and navy have both been reenforced—large additional numbers of men have been added to the army on the south-eastern line of France. I am told, on what I believe to be entirely reliable authority, that the Government has recently purchased 25,000 horses; and I also hear, as a rumor, and which seems to be confirmed by some circumstances, and certainly is credited by very intelligent and generally well-informed persons, that an army of 18,000 men is on its way nominally to Algiers, really to reenforce the garrison in Civita Vecchia and Rome, and thus to secure an approach toward Ancona and a movement in the direction of Venice. This reenforcement will make the French army in Rome 30,000 strong.

"It is asserted, with the utmost confidence, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been actually signed between France, Russia and Sardina. It is impossible to know the actual truth with regard to this, for the Government keeps its own councils—but a gentleman who has more than ordinary means of getting at th truth that is kept from the public eye, told me, two days since, that he had no doubt of it,' although he could not positively assert it."

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

SEIZURE OF A SLAVER. *Norfolk, Feb* 21. The barque Julia Dean, of Charleston, Capt. Hedland with a cargo of rice, dry goods and rum, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. Braine, of the Vincennes. She was taken as a slaver, off the coast of Africa.

THE SLAVER "JULIA DEAN." *Washington, Feb.* 25. The navy department have received a despatch from Lieut. Braine, commanding the Vincennes, dated at Norfolk, and giving the details of his capture of the Julia Dean on the coast of Africa. Augustus Freyeran, represented as a passenger on the Dean, died on the passage to the United States; previously requesting that his effects should be sent to his wife at Havanna. It was believed that he was the captain of the vessel, on board of which it is supposed there is a great deal of treasure. The department this morning sent orders to Lieut. Braine to turn over the hands on board the Dean to the U. S. Marshal for trial. It is supposed the Dean is owned in Charleston. The Vincennes has been ordered to be examined, it being supposed that she has been injured by having struck a reef.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON. *Washington, Feb 27th.* The community is thrown into an immense excitement to-day by the killing of Phillip Barton Key the United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia by Daniel E. Sickles. According to report Mr. Sickles becoming convinced of truth of certain scandalous rumors involving his wife, resolved to redress his wrongs. At about two o'clock this afternoon, proceeding from his residence near the President's house to the southeast corner of Lafayette Square in the same neighborhood, where Mr. Key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Butterworth of New York, he charged Mr. Key with having dishonored him, and shot him three times with a revolver. Death ensued in a few moments. Mr. Sickles then delivered himself into the hands of the officers who subsequently conveyed him to jail to await examination.

SILVER IN ARIZONA. A private letter addressed to Simeon Leland, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, gives some interesting information in regard to silver mines in Arizona. A company got up to work an old Mexican mine have been building houses, and have done something towards clearing out the shafts. Another company, started at Cincinnati, have purchased a large tract of land, covering several mines, and are now working a new vein, which is said to be the richest known mine in the world. They have found specimens near the surface that yield fifty-three per cent., or $26,000 per ton; and the average has been over $1000 per ton of all that has been smelted They are getting up extensive amalgamation works, with which they expect to turn out at least $3000 per day.

The company is incorporated, and has a capital of two millions, but have sold no more stock than is necessary to raise money for the work. The company now employ one hundred hands, mainly Mexican Peons. It is said that there is no end to the amount of silver there, but there is a scarcity of water to run the machinery. The old mines were worked over a hundred years ago by Spaniards, but they were driven off by the Apache Indians about thirty years ago; since which the mines have not been opened. There is no danger from the Indians now, although they occasionally steal cattle. [New York Tribune.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES TRIUMPHANT. Two years ago, two splendid locomotives called the "Cairo" and the "Suez," were manufactured at the works of Messrs William Mason & Co., in this town for the Alexandria and Suez Railroad, in Egypt—The Pasha, who is President, director, stockholder, and something else of his own road, also ordered two engines of English construction, and Yankee and English engineers went out to run their respective machines. The rivalry has not been trifling, but the result is another triumph for Jonathan. The English engineers, through their Consul, undertook to flatter their patrons, and to disparage Yankee workmanship, and tried every method to get rid of their competitors. At first they were successful. The Americans were told by the railway company that their engines were not going to be used, and that their services would not be needed. The excuse for hauling them up was that they were not strong enough to haul the heavy trains. One of the American engineers, getting an opportunity to speak with the Pasha, told him he could haul as many loaded cars as would reach from one end of the road to the other. Accordingly seventy-five heavily loaded cars (which was all they could muster) were put in a train, the Pasha's own car attached, and the whole taken through to Suez, a distance of 200 miles, in twelve hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The Pasha exclaimed, in Egyptian—"God is great, but a Yankee is very near perfection!" On his return he discharged the English engine drivers and now uses the Taunton engines altogether.

[Taunton Mass. Gazette.

CESSION OF INDIAN LANDS. *Washington, Feb.* 20. By the treaty recently ratified by the Senate, the United States acquire about ten millions of acres of land from the Yancton band of Dacotah Indians, who are to be placed on a tribal reservation, and the President is authorized to give them lands in severalty, instead of being entrusted with large amounts of money, as has heretofore been the case with other Indians. They are to be supplied with stock, agricultural implements, farm houses, and whatever else may be necessary to advance them in civilization. This treaty was negotiated with the Yancton band by Mr. Mix, at that time Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and was also the treaty with the Seconas at Donawanda, recently ratified. They are to remain where they now are; the lands, in the West, to which they have an inchoate claim under a former treaty, are to be sold, and the proceeds applied by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the purchase of homes in their present locality. It will be recollected that the lands with which they parted in Western New York were sold to the whites.

FLOODS IN OHIO. *Cincinnati, Feb.* 20. There were incessant rains throughout the West last week. The Ohio now has fifty-three feet of water in the channel at this point, and is still rising at the rate of a foot per hour. The water is now within three feet of the high water mark in 1853, and is up to the second stories on Water street.—All the upper streams are overflowing. No train went out on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-night. The weather is now clear, but there is a high wind.

FROM VERA CRUZ. *New Orleans, Feb.* 22. Advices from Vera Cruz of Feb. 12, represent Juarez as preparing for a vigorous defence of that city against the threatened attack of Miramon. Juarez has a force already of 5000 men and 200 field pieces, and had ordered an additional force of 2000 men from the interior. He had sanguine hopes of defeating Miramon.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing California dates to 5th ult., and $1,208,000 in specie. There is little news. The following comprises everything of importance:—

Collector Sutherland of Sacramento, formerly of Philadelphia, died on the 24 inst.

A resolution was to be introduced in the Legislature, requesting Senator Gwin to resign, on the ground that in his bill providing for the letting of ocean mail interests, he has violated the instruction of the Legislature, passed last year.

The Panama Star confirms the reported signing of the Osseley English and Nicaragua treaty, and says the Cass-Yrissari treaty has not been acted on by the Nicaragua Congress. A correspondent says the former contains clauses likely to be offensive to the American government.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last, bringing dates from Europe to the 12th ult., one week later than previous advices. The following summary comprises everything of importance:—

GREAT BRITAIN. The proceedings of Parliament have not been of special importance.

The Daily News says the Government has given orders for the construction of sixteen engines, destined for war steamers.

It is noticed that the number of Italian refugees in London has considerably diminished during the last few days.

The London Times has a playful editorial on the proposed appropriation of thirty millions of dollars to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. It strongly recommends the system to the notice of Emperor Napoleon, and says that America has certainly deepened science and enlarged the jurisdiction of money.

It was reported that the Peruvian Government was about to seek in London a new loan of one million sterling, redeemable in five years, the whole of the guano revenue being mortgaged for the repayment. The liquidation of the existing debt of Peru of five million four hundred thousand pounds, is said to form part of the scheme.

The Daily News City Article of Friday evening says the pacific assurances in every quarter are neutralized by the increased warlike preparations on the Continent.

The Daily News says it is rumored that the delay in the production of Sir John Pakington's plans for providing a defense of the country by the Navy, is caused by important differences of opinion within the Cabinet. It is also again asserted that an extensive system of fortifications has received the partial sanction of the government. The plan consists of a series of fortifications placed at intervals along the seaboard.

FRANCE. The session of the French legislature opened the 7th with an important speech from the Emperor. He commences by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after regretting the disquietude, goes on to remark that with respect to the alliance with England, "I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and have found on the other side of the channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen, as on the part of statesmen of every shade of opinion; also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world, have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world have we just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and christianity. My relations with Russia have assumed the character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all points in dispute." Relations with Prussia have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will, but the Emperor regrets that the cabinets of Vienna and France have differed upon important questions, and is required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. The condition of Italy gives just cause of anxiety to diplomacy, but not sufficient to give rise to belief in war. "I shall remain firm —invulnerable—in the path of right and justice and of national honor, and my government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated; because my policy will never be either provocative or pusillanimous.

Far be from us, then, these *false alarms*, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions! Peace I hope will not be disturbed. Resume, then, calmly, the usual course of your labors. I have frankly explained to you the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with all that I have made known during the last two months at home and abroad. You will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased to be otherwise than firm but conciliatory. Therefore, I confidently rely upon your support, as well as upon that of the nation that has intrusted its fate to me. It is well known that never shall personal interest or a petty ambition guide my actions. When, supported by popular sentiment, we ascend a throne and acquire so grave a responsibility, we rise far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated, and the first motives of our actions, as our last judges—*God, Conscience and Posterity.*"

The speech is variously commented upon by the press. Notwithstanding its pacific language, its effect upon the funds was not favorable.

Paris letters continue to dilate upon the Emperor's speech. The Times' correspondent says: If any slight change has supervened, upon reflection it is perhaps more in favor of a pacific than a warlike interpretation—the same uncertainty prevailed, but without any increased alarm. The same authority says that allusions to peace, in Count de Morny's speech to the Corps Legislatif, were received with reiterated cheers.

The number of ships of war in commission in French ports were two hundred.

The correspondence of the London Press looks warlike. There is a great diversity of opinion, and it is believed that hostilities will commence before the end of the year.

The Herald's letter says affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech. Great difficulty exists, and if diplomacy fails war must ensue.

The Daily News says the latest rumors are altogether warlike. Six floating batteries are to be constructed in French ports, to be navigable like ships.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in specie of 1,000,000 francs, and an increase in discounts of 23,500,000 francs.

SARDINIA. After a stormy discussion, the new loan for 50,000,000 livres was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies—116 yeas to 35 nays.

ITALY. Milan letters described continued military preparations on a large scale, especially artillery.

SPAIN. In the lower chamber a deputy asked the government if it knew anything of a bill presented in the United States Congress relative to the purchase of Cuba, and if it would communicate to the Chamber any correspondence which might have taken place with England and France on the subject.

The Minister of Finance replied that he could not answer the inquiries without consulting his colleagues.

AUSTRIA. A Vienna dispatch says that Austria has consented to withdraw from the Roman States, on condition of a similar step on the part of France.

The Daily News, noticing this rumor, hints that Austria's motive in making the proposal may be to stimulate subscriptions to the six million loan now being raised.

Letters from Vienna mention the probability of another loan of four millions sterling being brought forward if the present negotiations are successful.

The negotiations between Austria and Russia for a commercial treaty are not progressing pleasantly.

RUSSIA. It is stated that the Russian army will shortly be concentrated on the Austro Gallician frontier, and the tone of Russian journals towards Austria is daily becoming more severe.

IONIAN ISLANDS. The reply of the Queen of England to a petition of Parliament for a union with Greece, declines to accede to the request.

PERSIA. It is reported that the populace of Perat have expelled the English Commissioner.

INDIA AND CHINA. The Calcutta mail of Jan. 9, and the Hong Kong mail of Dec. 30, had reached England.

The Campaign in Oude is considered nearly over. The rebels were hopelessly beaten everywhere.

The Governor General has issued a decree disarming the whole of Upper India.

Small fortications are to be erected at every station in the Northwest, so as to render the massacre of Europeans both difficult and hazardous.

M. BELLY'S CANAL PROJECT. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in noticing the intended departure of M. Belly to commence his scheme of a ship canal through Nicaragua, remarks:

"I have had occasion to examine the prospectus and other publications of M. Belly, and was struck with what must, I think, be erroneous statistical and other data. He estimates the cost of construction of a ship canal about one hundred and thirty miles in length, which is to be locked up to a level of some hundred and fifty feet above tide, (the canal to be twenty-seven feet in depth,) at $18,000,000. The route proposed is about the same with that surveyed lately by American and English engineers, whose estimate for a canal but seventeen feet deep was about $70,000,000. Mr. Belly has also given satisfactorial notices of navigation and probable tonnage to pass through his projected canal which appear quite unlikely ever to be sustained by results. There is most probably little reason to think that his project will be matured."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The chances of restoring the line to healthy condition, as regards the transmission of messages, appear to be very small indeed; in fact, the tests for faults give such results as almost to lead to the belief that continuity has ceased and the wire is completely parted. Nevertheless, in spite of this most discouraging state of things, there are not wanting able men who express themselves confident that the wire is still capable of being restored to good working order. Of these various schemes and propositions only two deserve notice. The first is made by a gentleman of skill and experience, who proposes to better the earth connexions of the wire, which at Valentia were always bad, and which now, from oxidization of the plates, are worse than ever. By enlarging to a considerable degree the present surface of the earth plates, and saturating the earth round them with a solution of sulphate of copper, there is no doubt that the condition of the wire may be much improved. His plan is next to charge the wire itself till in a state of electrical equilibrium, and so keep it in circuit with a battery, and, on the make-and-break principle, disturb the electricity in the wire and transmit the signal.

This gentleman has made several experiments in the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant, in Phœnix Park, upon an uninsulated wire, upward of 100 yards in length, immersed in water, and through which signals were freely sent. This, however, is by no means a new discovery, as some time since messages were sent across the Serpentine under water by means of a perfectly uninsulated wire. But during the experiments in Phœnix Park the experimenter not only sent messages through the core of the wire, but through the conductor and the outside metal covering of the rope, simultaneously. From the result of these experiments the inventor thinks that, even in case of the copper conductor in the Atlantic cable being severed, he could still transmit signals along the outer covering of the spiral wires, though this hope is not entertained either by eminent electricians or even by the officers of the company.—Another proposition is to underrun the wire till the most serious faults on the English and Newfoundland side have been raised and repaired — Such a plan, however, would not only be most expensive but hazardous in the extreme, as, in case of the cable parting under the strain of raising in deep water, even the value which it now undoubtedly possesses as a medium for the return current, in case of a new wire being laid, would be utterly and totally lost. In the meantime, as we have said, the condition of the wire is as bad as it can possibly be. [London Times.

THE VALUE OF JAPANESE TRADE EXAGGERATED. A correspondent of the New York Tribune who speaks from knowledge gained by a long residence in the East, declares that too much stress has been laid upon the importance of commercial relations with Japan. Not situated within the tropics, but possessing a climate resembling that of our Northern and Middle States, the Empire of Japan, unlike the fabled Indies, produces but few of those costly products which have, from time immemorial, made the trade with the far East of such transcendant importance. Of precious spices there are none produced. Their climate being like our own, as with us, the country is mainly prolific of life-sustaining cereals: the luxurious exotics of more sunny lands are not to be had as the growth of Japan. The entire surface of the country, including the hills and mountains, is severely taxed to provide food for the dense population, which numbers twenty-five millions. Grain, therefore, will never become an article of export. The fisheries of Japan will be of some importance to the commercial world. The silk and cotton fabrics of the country are entirely inferior to those of China, and would not meet with a market outside of its own bounds. The only articles likely to become subject of commerce, are their unrivalled lacquered ware manufactures, and of these the quantity exported will doubtless be small, they being more curious and elegant than useful.

THE WINTER IN SOUTHERN EUROPE. Mr. Bigelow, one of the editors of the New York Post, who is now in Europe, in a letter from Genoa gives the following information for the benefit of tourists:

"Let any one who wishes to visit France or Italy 'pray that his flight be not in the winter.' He will suffer more from cold here in one month than in the more northern latitudes in an entire winter. Not that the weather is anything like as cold here, but the means of keeping warm are so imperfect. The houses all, and the floors for the most part, are of stone, the inside walls are never 'roughed,' as with us, but the plastering is placed directly on the stone; the fire-places are usually very small, and so constructed that the largest proportion of whatever heat is generated in them goes up the chimney, while the doors and windows are so badly fitted that they afford little or no obstruction to the air, which is pretty much the only thing that circulates on the continent with freedom. The consequence is, that when one enters a house he feels as if he was entering a cellar, and no amount of prudence can guard an unacclimated stranger from the effects of sitting or sleeping in such rooms, and walking in the narrow cavernous streets upon which they open. The cities near the mountains, like Turin, Genoa and Florence, are specially objectionable in these particulars. Their streets feel like vaults, they are so narrow and so damp."

DEATH OF A GREAT MAN. Asher A Skillings, a man of immense weight, died in New York, on Saturday, of disease of the liver. Mr. Skillings had been very corpulent for the last seven years, but latterly his obesity increased to such an extent that it was with difficulty he could walk. Two years ago he weighed 460 pounds. Since that time he continued to increase in size, until at length his weight reached the almost incredible figure of 678 pounds. This was his weight when he died. Deceased was a native of Portland, Me., thirty-nine years of age, and had kept a fish and oyster market in New York the last fourteen years. The physicians who made the post mortem weighed some of the internal organs—the liver weighed 16½ pounds, and the heart 2 pounds 7 ounces. The fat on his abdomen was 15 inches in depth, and on the chest 7 inches.

WASHINGTON'S UNIFORM. The members of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, a fine military corps, which numbered nearly 100 men at parade, have decided, in purchasing their new uniforms, to get the exact uniform worn by General Washington at the time when he resigned the command of the American army. For this purpose they have procured exact drawings to be made of the identical uniform itself, at the Patent Office in Washington, and this pattern will be followed exactly, even to the number, size and color of the buttons, style of pockets, chapeau, boots and all.

THE POPULATION OF ROME. A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is 180,357—a figure at which this petrified or stereotyped city has remained for the last 200 years, without any symptom of that progressive development which has enlarged, enriched and enlightened every other European capital. In the muster-roll there are 34 bishops, 1331 secular priests, 2104 monks, 1872 friars, 2700 nuns, 850 seminary students. Last year the figure was 179,952, but the slight increase is made up by counting this year 854 "heretics, Turks, infidels and Jews," who are permitted to live outside the Ghetto, and were never included before in the census. There is no mention of what the Ghetto itself holds, but it is supposed to lodge about 5000 children of Israel.

NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ROUTE. A writer to the London Daily News urges the superiority over the line of the present Atlantic telegraph of a line from the North of Scotland by Iceland and Greenland. The line he proposes would be longer than the existing one by 345 miles; but among its advantages, as compared with the line from Valentia, are the facts that it would be divisible into comparatively short distances; that it would be laid down in much less depths of water, and with greater ease and cheapness; and that a defect or accident would only affect the sub-division, and could be very readily remedied. The proposed stations are Cape Wrath, Scotland; Portland Huk, Iceland; Cape Farewell, Greenland; and St. John's, Newfoundland.

HEAVY VERDICT. In the case of Sarah E. Shaw vs. the Boston and Worcester railroad, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in $22,250. This is the fourth trial the case has had, but in each, for some legal reason, a new trial has been ordered. The action was for damages received by a collision while crossing the track of the Newton Lower Falls branch road in a sleigh, several years since. The husband of Mrs Shaw was killed, and she was badly maimed. In March, 1854, Mrs. Shaw obtained a verdict for $15,087 50. In March, 1857, one for $18,000. In March 1858, the jury disagreed (eleven for the plaintiff, one for the defendant,) and now she receives damages as above.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

SENATE. The committee on division of counties reported leave to withdraw on petition of Hiram Bass and others for the new county of KNOX. Accepted.

Bill to provide for the commutation of the sentences of several persons was reported by the committee on bills in second reading, debated, and tabled.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, as a mark of regard for the birth-day of Washington, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Several petitions were presented and referred, among them, those of James Marson and 69 others of Windsor, praying the State would remunerate N. S. Stimpson in whole or in part for the sufferings he had to endure on account of an unjust prosecution and confinement in the county jail at Augusta, for several months past, on a charge of arson, and discharged by the jury at the last term as an innocent man; of John Potter and others of Whitefield, to set off Whitefield from Lincoln county and annex the same to Kennebec.

Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of Tisdale Dean and others for division of Frankfort. Accepted.

The committee on bank and banking were instructed to consider the expediency of amending the 21st section of the 47th chapter of the Revised Statutes, so that a special deposit of specie may be kept by any Bank in this State in the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston, with like effect as if kept in the Suffolk Bank.

Resolve in favor of Insane Hospital came down from the Senate amended. Receded and passed as amended in concurrence.

The retrenchment committee reported bill an act to regulate the compensation of the Senate and House of Representatives with an amendment. Accepted.

The report of the Committee on Division of Counties, granting leave to withdraw to petitioners for incorporation of Knox County, came from the Senate accepted, for concurrence. Mr. Smart, of Camden, moved to recommit, with instructions.

Pending debate, the House adjourned, in honor of the day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

SENATE. The bill for commutation of sentences of certain individuals was debated, and passed to be engrossed.

The resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary was debated in committee of the whole, and tabled

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of the Insane Hospital. [Also passed House.]

Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of Susan M. Blodgett, for divorce. Accepted.

HOUSE. An order was introduced providing for the sale of the Reform School. Tabled.

The Judiciary committee reported legislation inexpedient on orders to consider the propriety of fixing a day in March for the holding of annual town meetings; as to further legislation respecting interest on town orders; to provide that claims against towns shall not be barred till twenty years after date of claim; as to expediency of exempting mariners' homes from attachment and seizure on execution. Severally accepted.

The report in relation to proposed county of KNOX, giving leave to withdraw, after debate, was accepted in concurrence.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

SENATE. The report of the conference committee recommending concurrence with the House in rejecting amendment to the resolve for renewal of a portion of the State debt, was accepted, and the resolve passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

The joint special committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the frauds among the French population in Aroostook, made a long report which was read. The Committee recommended thpe assage of a bill. Tabled, and 3000 copies ordered printed.

The committee on Internal Improvements were directed to inquire into the expediency of recommending a continuation of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State.

The resolve in favor of the Me. Wesleyan Seminary was debated at considerable length, in committee of the whole. On rising, the committee reported that the resolve ought not to pass. Further consideration postponed till to-morrow.

HOUSE. Resolve in favor of Arletta A. Brown, was indefinitely postponed. The House afterwards reconsidered this vote, and, after a long debate, the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

The committee on railroads, ways and bridges reported bill an act to incorporate the Aroostook & St Andrews Branch Railroad Company.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

SENATE. Resolve in favor of Arletta A. Brown, from the House, was read once and tabled.

Finally passed—Resolve authorizing the renewal of a portion of the State debt—in favor of Committee on State Prisons—in favor of Newall Saul and others of Penobscot Indians.

The resolve granting aid to the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, was taken up. The question was on the acceptance of the report of the Committee of the Whole, that the resolve ought not to pass. After debate, Wednesday next was assigned.

HOUSE. *Finally passed*—Resolve authorizing a renewal of a portion of the State debt.

The resolve in favor of Westbrook Academy, giving it $6000, was taken up, debated at some length, and passed, 94 to 20.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

SENATE. Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary was received from the House and assigned for Thursday

The judiciary committee reported leave to withdraw on petition of the Select men of Fayette, that said town may be permitted to sell certain property devised to said town by one Phillip Davis. Accepted.

HOUSE. Bill an act establishishing a free bridge across the Kennebec River at Augusta was presented and referred.

The appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed to be engrossed.

The bill relating to salaries of members of the Legislature was debated until adjournment.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

SENATE. Mr. Williamson, from the Committee on Education to which was referred a bill repealing the act of 1858 in relation to the Maine State Seminary, and giving them $300 as the balance of interest due, reported that the same ought to pass, accompanied by a statements of facts. Tabled, after debate.

HOUSE. Mr. Prentiss, from the Committee on "Retrenchment and Economy" made a report, being a bill to provide salaries for the subordinates of the Legislature and prohibit the Legislature from publishing its Journal This bill fixes the salary of the Clerk and Secretary at $400, of the Assistant Clerk and Assistant Secretary at $250, of the Messengers at $200, Assistant Messengers at $150 and Page at $75. Read twice and to-morrow assigned. Nothing further of importance.

FIRES. It is estimated that the total losses by fire in the United States for the year 1858 amount to $12,054,000. As this calculation omits allosses less than $10 000, it may be safely assumed that the twelve millions in question may be safely doubled. Perhaps, taken altogether, they average about a dollar apiece for every man, woman and child in the United States.

This is a fearful amount of loss, and one suggestive of many reflections. In the first place we are struck by the fact that very little ingenuity has been devoted to the subject of extinguishing fires. New England has probably invented about fifteen times as many patent apple parers or mouse traps as she has contrivances for preventing conflagration.

The great public faults is the neglect to make buildings fire-proof. An incredible proportion of houses and stores have thrown away on them, in idle, ridiculous and tasteless ornament, money which would make them nearly or quite fire proof—and a fire-proof building will always rent well. What with paint, preparations for timber, care in constructing flues, (the great reproach of our builders,) battlements, and above all, in the liberal employments of iron, it is easy to so secure a building as to be able to insure it at half the usual rates, or so that it will require no insurance at all. The time will probably come when iron will be almost the only material used in building. Happy the man who anticipates the time and saves money by preventing loss.

JAPANESE TOYS. A naval officer, writing from Hong Kong to the Philadelphia Ledger, relates the following incident, illustrative of the ingenuity of the Japanese in mechanical contrivances:—

"Before leaving Japan we saw a most interesting display of a 'winter evening amusement for children.' One of our Dutch friends had presented us with a small box, containing what looked like several hundred pieces of broom straw, from three-eighths to an inch in length.

'Throw one of those in that cup of hot water,' he said. We did as desired, and it had no sooner touched the surface than it expanded into a perfect representation of a Japanese woman in full dress. Another proved to be a very buffalo-like cow; a third was a sword, and a fourth quite a handsome walking cane.

'Throw in a dozen at a time,' said our friend.

Of course we complied, picking them up at random, and they all proved to be different.—There were houses, dogs, short-tailed cats, horses, trees and flowers; and I suppose had we thrown in half of the box we should have seen duplicates of almost everything known to the Japanese. As it was, however, we curbed our curiosity, divided the contents of the box between us, and stowed them away in our rooms for the purpose of astonishing the natives at home."

OFFICERS OF OREGON. The following are the officers chosen under the Oregon State Constitution, who will assume their functions immediately after the receipt of the news of their recognition by Congress: Governor, John Whitaker; Secretary of State, Lucian Heath; Treasurer, John D. Boon; State Printer, Asanel Bash. All are Democrats. Whitaker's majority for Governor was 1138; and that of Grover for Congress 1660.

CASUALTY. We learn from Winslow & Co.'s Express, that Friday afternoon a man was accidentally shot in Wells, and the wound will probably prove fatal. A lad was handling a gun, unaware that it was loaded, when by some means it was discharged, and the contents entered the man's side and passed through him. We could learn the name of the parties. [Portland Adv.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$8 00 to 9 00	Round Hog,	$8 00 to 9 00
Corn Meal,	1 12½ to 1 15	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 9 00	Mutton,	4 to 6
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 80	Turkeys,	12 to 14
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens	8 to 10
Corn,	1 00 to 1 05	Geese,	7 to 8
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	12 to 14
Oats,	50 to 55	Hertsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Potatoes,	30 to 40	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to 9	Hay,	13 00 to 15 00
Cooking "	33 to 40	Lime,—none	00 to 00
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 34
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 33
Cheese,	8 to 10	Sheep Skins,	03 to 1 00
Eggs,	13 to 14	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	13 to 15		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices for Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET....Feb. 24.

At market, 1100 Beeves, 190 Stores, 1900 Sheep; 551 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $8 25; first quality, $7 75 @ $8 00; second, $6 75 @ $8 00; third, $5 00 @ $6 00.

Working Oxen.—None

Milch Cows—$37 @ $39; common, $19 @ $30.

Veal Calves—$3 00 @ $5 00.

Yearlings.—None; two yrs. old $21 @ $24; three yrs. old, $24 @ 31.

Hides—7½c @ 8c ₩ lb. *Calf Skins.*—12 @ 14c ₩ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 75 @ $2 75; extra $3 00 @ $6 00.

Pelts.—$1 50 @ $1 75 each.

Swine.—Pigs, retail, 5½ @ 7½c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 278.

BOSTON MARKET....Feb. 28.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western, at $5 25 @ $5 50; fancy brands at $5 75 @ $6 25; extras $ 50 @ $8 75.

CORN—Yellow, 85c @ 90c ₩ bush., white; 86 @ 87c

OATS—Northern and Canada, in demand at 60 @ 00c ₩ bush.

RYE—90c ₩ bush.

HAY—Eastern firm at $16 00 @ $17 00 ₩ ton, cash.

Mothers. Mothers. Mothers.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on Earth No mother who has ever tried Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Every genuine article it has the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

EDMUND DANA, Jr., Deering Block, Congress cor. of Preble Street, Portland, is General Wholesale Agent for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed. 1y13

P. K.

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son.—DEAR SIRS:—

I have had occasion to use your PAIN KILLER very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the Jungles without it—In case of colic, diarrhœa and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedier relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours

M. H. BIXBY.

The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Bussein, Burmah, says:—"The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers

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Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

The late REV. DR. LEONARD WOODS, Abbott Professor, of Theology in Andover, Mass, wrote:—

"Gentlemen:—From a long use of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM in my family circle, and among theological students, I regard it as a safe and efficacious medicine."

Also REV DR. LYMAN BEECHER New York, (late of Boston,) formerly President Lane Theological Seminary, ohio,—

"Gentlemen:—I have used the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam myself with benefit, in Catarrhal Coughs and Colds, and have known it to be used with good effect in the early stages of Pulmonary Affection in families around me."

Owing to an unprecedented sale and popularity of over THIRTY years' standing, there are many counterfeits and imitations, against which the public are cautioned

Enquire for and buy its whole name, "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM"

Prepared only by REED. CUTLER & CO., druggists, 31 India St. *Boston Mass.*, and sold by Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price, large size, $1; small size 50 cents.

c4w4m7

Special Notice.

THE subscriber, having disposed of his interest in the MAINE FARMER, is desirous of closing up his business connected therewith. He will remain at the Farmer Office for the present, where his books and accounts will be kept as heretofore All money due for the paper, or for advertising, etc., or letters on business connected with the Farmer, previous to Dec. 16, 1858, should be directed to him While intending to put no one to unnecessary expense or trouble, his desire for a speedy settlement is such that he will make it for the interest of all indebted to him to pay up at an early date RUSSELL EATON.

Augusta, Jan. 18, 1858 5tf

MARRIED.

In North Waldoboro, 22d ult., by Reuben Orff, Esq., Warren F. Russell, of Waldoboro, to Miss Augusta Geyer, of Friendship,

In Belgrade, 22d ult., by R. K. Stuart, Esq., Thomas J. Neal, of Lewiston, to Miss Harriet C. Fuller.

In Waterville, 22d ult., Luther C Hutchinson to Miss Laurie A. R. Bragg, both of Sidney. 5th ult., Joseph H. Connor of Fairfield, to Miss Ann M Mayo.

In Gardiner, 19th ult., Charles H. King, of Winthrop, to Miss Mary L. Russell, of Readfield.

In Bloomfield, Amasa G. Bixby of Grannell, Iowa, to Miss Julia A. Bigelow. Alvin Atwood to Miss Lizzie A Burges, of Fairfield.

In Independence, Iowa, Joseph H. Morgan, formerly of Waterville, to Miss Sarah S. Cook.

In Skowhegan, Reuben D. Whittier to Miss Ann J. Fogg.

In Portland, 17th ult., J. R. Little, M. D., to Miss Ellen Rogers. 24th ult., Charles M. Tobie to Miss Della C. Atkins.

In Buxton, 22d ult., Osmon K. Cobb, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, of Saco.

In Fayette, 22d ult., Alonzo Wing, of Jefferson, Wis., to Miss Jane A. Underwood.

In Lewiston, 19th ult., Thomas Taylor to Syrena G. Lowlon. 21st ult., Henry M. Storer to Nellie R. Elliot, both of Brunswick. 24th ult., Barnum, 16th ult., William Wallace Jones to Mary Augusta Strout.

In Paris, 20th ult., John Bicknell, Jr., to Miss Eveline B. Cushman of Buckfield.

DIED.

In this city, 25th ult., Annie E. Lyford adopted daughter of F. Lyford, aged 18 yrs.

In Sidney, 20th ult., Mary M. Wife of Marcellus N. Cowan, 39.

In Brooklin, 3d ult., Joseph Haw, 70.

In Hillsboro, 9th ult., Harvey Alphonso Winslow, 14.

In Gardiner, 20th ult., Mrs. Elmira Hildreth, 56.

In Bath, 18th ult., Mrs. Martha H Fessenden, 32 19th ult., Thomas C. Sampson, 26; 20th ult., Priscilla Robbins, 64.

In Brunswick, 14th ult., Charles H. Wilson, 36. 23d ult., Margaret A. Ransom 16.

In Wiscasset, 21st ult., Miss Maria Muncy, 18.

In Portland 20th ult., Miss Mary M. Webb, 24.

In Sidney, 18th ult., B. Frank Field 29.

In Burton, 13th ult., Abel Merrill, 73.

In Bangor, 25th ult., Helen S. Head, 28. Sarah Jane Tebbets 29.

In North Monmouth, 16th ult., of Scarlet fever, Charlie H. aged 5 years, 13th ult., Cora Ella, 3; children of Horace and Nancy Fairbanks. 10th ult., Clarence; 14th George; children of Edwin and Jane Simpson. Chester, son of Jesse and Fidelia Richardson. Ella, daughter of Wesley Foss 6 Albert, son of Joshua and Amanda House. Geo. Haskell 24.

In Dover, 15th ult., Mrs. Celia Robinson, 29. 19th ult., John Cobb, 38.

In Portland, 18th ult., Mary Jane Smith, 20.

In Ellsworth, 21st ult; Mrs Rachel M. Ulmer.

In Nashua, N H., 15th inst., Miss Maria Allen, of Ellsworth, 17.

In Paris, 16th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Chase, 79.

In Denmark, 8th ult., Mrs Sarah Jordan, 80.

In North Hills, 23d ult., Lizzie H Smith, 21.

In Wells, 18th ult. Elmira Jane Hatch, 10.

In Saco, 18th ult., Samuel Fife Chase, 55.

In Harrison, 13th ult; Mrs. Ellen M Foster, 24.

In Albany, 17th ult., George Pingree, 17.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situated in Mt. Vernon about 3 miles from the Village and 6 miles from Readfield Depot. Said Farm contains 60 acres of excellent land in a good state of cultivation and very easily tilled. It is suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasturage with two good thrifty wood lots. It is well watered, and has a young enameled orchard, with very good buildings on the same. Said Farm cuts from twelve to fifteen tons of hay annually Meeting, School and mill privileges near. Also the stock and farming tools will be sold with the Farm if desired. Also another lot of land adjoining the highway, about fifty rods distant from the aforesaid Farm, containing 25 acres. There is an orchard of 180 good thrifty apple trees partly engrafted, a good wood lot and pasturage on the same. The above will all be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. Said Farm can be had at a bargain if applied for soon. Terms of payment made easy.

Mt. Vernon, Feb 23, 1859. 3w*11 BENJ. B. CREASY.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

300 ACRES Timber land and Pasturage, situated in the town of Fayette, will be sold at a good bargain if applied for soon. Enquire of

MT. VERNON, Feb. 21, 1859 3m11 JOHN WALTON

Auction.

ON Saturday the 12th inst., at my office in Augusta, at 10 A. M., will be sold at Public auction, the following demands, held as collateral security for certain liabilities, viz:—

Note against Somerset & Kennebec R. R. Co., for $1600, with $3200 bonds as Collateral.

$190 in City and Town Coupons.

$11,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, Ken. & Portland R. R. Co. with Coupons. Terms Cash. A. R. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

Augusta, March 1, 1859. 2w11*

COMMUNION WARE. Flagons, Plates, Goblets and Fonts,—also Britannia Castors, Tea and Coffee Pots, of the best quality, for sale at PIERCE'S Crockery Store.

Augusta, March 1st, 1859. 11

Table Cutlery.

IVORY Handled and Common Knives (with or without Forks). Also, Plated Forks, Spoons, Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Oval and common shaped Tea Trays, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, &c., &c., at low prices. For sale at PIERCE'S Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block, Water Street.

Augusta, March, 1, 1859. 11

Augusta Dye House.
To the Ladies.

NOW is the time to get your Cashmere Shawls cleansed while there is no dust flying. Silk and Woolen dresses dyed in first rate style,—also shawls, Veils, &c.

Gents' garments dyed without being ripped. Articles for mourning returned in a few days. Articles sent by express or stage promptly attended to.

Agents.—*Wiscasset*, Miss L. M. Holbrook; *Bath*, Miss Hedge; *Waterville*, Mrs. Bradbury. 11tf

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HUTCHINSON'S HEAD-ACHE PILLS, recommended for the head ache in all its forms; proved to be a most excellent remedy, by numerous certificates of its efficacy. For sale by DORR & CRAIG.

West End Kennebec Bridge. 11

Important to the Ladies.

FLACONS GANT-PHILE, a French preparation for effectually cleansing Kid Gloves, just received and for sale by DORR & CRAIG.

West End Kennebec Bridge. 11

For Sale.

HOUSE and Lot occupied by myself.

A. G. DOLE.

Augusta, Feb. 23 1859. 11tf

D. A. FAIRBANKS,

NEXT DOOR TO THE GRANITE BANK, will pay cash for the first quality of Roxbury Russets and other grafted apples, on delivery at his store on Water Street.

For sale as above the best of Fruit by the Retail or at Wholesale;—consisting of the different varieties of apples, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Dried Currants;—also choice Family Groceries: Granulated, Double Refined, Crushed, Coffee Crushed, Porto Rico, Brown Havana and Muscovado sugars;—Oolong and Souchong teas; Molasses, Sugar House Syrup; Honey; Extra Solar and Kerosene Oil, Fuid; Pork, Lard, Codfish; Pure Cider Vinegar, Saleratus, Spices, Rice, Starch, Coffee, Eggs nice Butter and Cheese; Earthern and Stone ware; Flower Pots, Spruce Gum, Nuts of different sorts; Portland crackers, Soda crackers, Graham, Water, Picnic, Butter, and common crackers; Pilot Bread; Corn Flour, Oats, &c. Cheap for cash or country produce.

Augusta, March 1, 1859. 3w11

Maine State Fair.

THE Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society, desirous of obtaining at an early day a suitable location in which to hold the annual Show & Fair of said Society for 1859, will receive proposals for accommodation from the different cities and towns in this State, which may desire to have the Exhibition held within their limits.

Proposals may be directed to the Secretary at Augusta, before the 22d day of the present month, (March,) or be presented to the Board at their meeting on that day at the Stanley House, in the city of Augusta, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Per order of the Trustees.

E. HOLMES, Sec. M. S. Ag. Society.

Augusta, March 1st, 1859. 3w11

Foreclosure of Mortgage.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1858, ANN C. ROBINSON, of Vassalboro', did, for a valuable consideration, mortgage unto Wm. H. CATES and JAMES C. PIERCE, of said town, a certain piece of land situated in Vassalboro', being the same deeded by HELEN C. PRESCOTT to ISAAC ROBINSON, and described in Kennebec Registry, Book 192, page 112. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, we claim a foreclosure of the same.

Vassalboro', Feb., 24, 1859. 3w* WM H. CATES, JAMES C. PIERCE.

Horse Medicines.

BARBER'S celebrated Horse Powders, Dadd's Cough Powders, Dadd's Urine Powders, Dadd's Healing Balsam, Dadd's Comp

The Muse.

From the New York Independent.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF BURNS.

When the frost had killed the daisies
And the hills were white with snow,
Robert Burns was born in Ayrshire
Just a hundred years ago.
Cold about the cottage bagle
When the cloudy night fell down,
Blew the wind from off the moorlands
Where the heath was crisp and brown;
But the boy was summer's darling,
Made of music, love, and fire,
And the winter could not harm him,
Let it wreak its utmost ire.
Now a hundred years are numbered,
Yet we hail the happy morn
When, amid the Ayrshire snow-wreaths,
Robert Burns, the man, was born!

With his head upon her bosom
In the firelight's ruddy glow,
Plaintive songs his mother sang him,—
Airs of Scotland long ago;
And he thrilled at tales of heroes,
Or of ghosts and warlocks grim,
Till he felt a chilly horror
Creeping over every limb.
And he shuddered as the tempest
Shook the window with its moan,
Lest the sobbing and the sighing
Were a murdered victim's groan;—
Now his name is linked with story,
And his life is set to song,
All that Scotland has of glory
Floats with Robert Burns along!

So the boy grew older, loving
Every wild and winsome thing,
From the rush of stormy waters
To the lark upon the wing;
He a lark, too, warbling upward
From the heather's purple guise,
Finding sweetest inspiration
In the light of woman's eyes.
Dante shrined his Beatrice,
Laura lives in Petrarch's rhyme,
Tenderer praise have Scottish maidens
Down through all the coming time!
Every woman loves the singer
From the peasant to the queen,
For the sake of "Highland Mary,"
For the sake of "Bonny Jean."

How he longed for better knowledge,
How he yearned for noble fame,
He, the ploughman, the unlettered,
Born to bear a humble name;—
(O my Poet! thou didst cast it
In the furrow of the years
That "A man's a man for a' that,"
Thou didst water it with tears;
Now the harvest time is coming,
Now the fields are white with grain,
Thou, the sower, art the reaper,
Binding sheaves on every plain!)
Ah! The human soul is deeper
Than the lore he never knew,
So the lays he sung shall echo
All the listening ages through.

There are lords and princes many
Ruling proudly o'er the seas,
Robert Burns has kingdom grander
Than the stateliest of these!
Theirs by mountain chains is bounded
Or a river's winding line—
His sweeps broad from tropic palm-trees
To the farthest polar pine!
Wheresoever hearts are beating
He has subjects warm and true
Who are strengthened by his singing
All truly honest to do.
Scotland (as a gem she wears it)
Gave the poet honest birth,
But his heritage of glory
Is the empire of the earth!

Slow, but surely, comes the morning,
Lo! the east is flushed with rose,
And the wind so chill at dawning
With a warmer current blows.
Truth at last shall be the victor
Bearing Freedom in its van,
While the watchword on its banner
Is "The Brotherhood of Man."
Thrones and crowns and jewelled sceptres
Like forgotten toys will be;
Only he who loves his fellows
Shall the heights of honor see.
Then, recounting lives of heroes,
As their memory backward turns,
Truest Prophet, sweetest Singer,
Men shall reckon Robert Burns!

The Story Teller.

BAD COMPANY.

A Sketch For Young People.

It is an old saying that "a man is known by the company he keeps," and a saying more true was never uttered. This means that the person is *judged* by such company, and such judgment must have a powerful weight against the character and interests of any person. A simple life-picture—one drawn from actual observation—will illustrate my meaning.

In a small country village lived a wealthy machanist named Clark. By industry and perseverance he had collected a handsome property, but he still carried on his business the same as before—save that he did not now work at the bench, having as much other business as he could attend to. Among his workmen was a youth named Nathan Wilder. Nathan was now almost twenty-one years of age, and had been in Mr. Clark's employ nearly seven years, having been bound to him as an apprentice. He was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was respected and loved by all who knew him. His direct qualities were all good, and his personal appearance was not only manly, but eminently handsome.

Yet Nathan had one fault. He had contracted a habit of associating with some of the reckless, unprincipled youths of the town. He loved to go away in the evening and meet them at some store or hall, and join with them in laugh, story and jests; and his social nature was of that ardent impulsive kind which leads one to join in just such sport as may chance to be started. Such a youth would never project a bad plan, but should his companions do so, he would be almost sure to join them. Some of these youths were low and degraded in character; but yet managed to hold on to a certain degree of respectability, through the influence of respectable connections. Young Wilder knew that they were "jolly good fellows, because he had heard others say so, and he looked at nothing beyond this. He felt sure that nothing could induce him to do an evil deed, and with this self-assurance he was satisfied.

"Where now?" said Mr. Clark, as Nathan was preparing to go out one evening. The young man lived with his master, and had been a member of the family during the whole term, thus far of his apprenticeship.

"O, just going out to spend the evening with a few friends," replied Nathan, with a slight smile.

"Anything particular going on?" pursued Mr. Clark.

"Why, I believe some of the boys think of going over to the village," answered the youth, with some hesitation.

"For what?"

"Well—there is a sort of a party over there to-night."

"Where?"

"At Billy Mac Wayne's."

"And did you think of going with them!"

"Why," answered Nathan looking down upon the floor. "I thought if the rest went, I should go. I didn't suppose you would forbid it."

"No, Nathan, I should not *forbid* it, but I should not give you my consent, for I should hope that you would not go."

"But why? A lot of my friends are going, and they are only going for a little sport."

"But do you know what kind of sport they will have before they get back? Now mark me, Nathan, I do not wish to deprive you of any real pleasure, but I do wish to keep you from danger. You know the character of those who are going, and you know that they will be very sure to commit some evil deeds before they get back. I heard some of the boys in the blacksmith's department talking about it this afternoon. The Peterkin boys will be there, and so will the Hamptons and Lumbys. You know they will get rum at Mac Wayne's and that they will disturb the peace."

"But I should not engage in any such thing as that," said Nathan, with much earnestness. "I never take a part in their doings."

"You only go to *see* the sport, eh? queried Mr. Clark, with a significant smile.

"Why—yes—I s'pose so."

"So I thought. And now I want you to understand this thing—'A man is known by the company he keeps.' There is no mistake about this. Now you know that most of the people over in the back village are poor, though they may be industrious and frugal. And you know, too, that the boys in our village go over there to have their scrapes, *because* of the poverty and ignorance of the people there. Hence the very starting point is not only wrong, but low and cruel. Only last week, poor Johnny Eastman's fence was torn down, and his barn doors carried off, besides several other tricks of the same stamp. Perhaps you knew of this."

Nathan Wilder hung down his head and blushed, and a faint "*yes, sir,*" escaped from his lips.

"You were there, weren't you?" pursued Mr. Clark.

"Yes, sir, I was; but I had nothing to do with that—not a thing."

"But you stood by and laughed to see it done?"

"I couldn't help laughing, sir."

"I am sorry, Nathan, that you should have thus helped the evil disposed ones in their work You needn't look so wonderingly at me, for I mean just what I say. These wicked rakes ask for no other pleasure but to cause poor people pain, and make their companions laugh. Anything at which you would laugh they would do. Now, I cannot conceive of a meaner or more niggardly act than that. Had they come and torn down my fence, it would not have been half so criminal, morally speaking, for Eastman is poor, and must feel such a loss very much."

"I knew it was a mean trick, and I would not join them in it," said Nathan.

"But you stood by and saw them do it?"

"Yes, sir; because I didn't want to come home alone."

"I understand it, Nathan; and let me assure you that the best way to avoid coming home alone is never to go in the company of any one who may do that of which you may be ashamed. Just as sure as you continue to be seen in that company, just so sure will you be judged with them. Now I am going to give you a bit of information. Only yesterday, a gentleman asked me what kind of a young man 'that Nathan Wilder' was. Of course I told him you were a good youth, and asked him what he meant. He then informed me that you were with the party who tore down Eastman's fence, and did other things of equal shame and sin. He did not know that you lived in my family, and he only asked for information, as he had seen you often, and supposed you to be a fine young man. I hope you will not go out this evening."

"Of course I shall not, if you do not wish it."

"But do you wish to go?"

The youth hesitated. The fact was, he had been anticipating the sport for days, and he could not immediately give it up.

"Cooper is going," he said, after some moments of thought.

"Jos eph, do you mean."

"Yes, sir."

"I am sorry for it, then, for Joseph Cooper I know is a kind, generous, honest youth, and he ought not thus to ruin his reputation. You look surprised, but I speak the truth. No man, be he ever so pure, can associate long with evil companions without losing his standing among respectable people. Why, you are looked upon by some as having had a hand in the mischief of which I have spoken."

"But people who know me would know better," uttered Nathan, quite confidently.

"How should they know better? You seek those evil companions, and are present at their evil work. You know who pulled down Eastman's fence, of course. I don't mean to ask you who did it, but I say you know."

"Yes, sir, I do."

"And you, were you asked who did it, would not tell."

"Of course not. I would not expose a companion."

"So I supposed. And now look at it: You were in the company—one of the party; the party did certain deeds, and you must bear your share of the blame. But let this pass. You know that those young men with whom you would associate are evil disposed; and you know, too, that, if they go over to Mac Wayne's to-night, they will be up to some sort of mischief. I think I have said enough to enable you to understand the rest. Now you may spend the evening with Mabel, or you may go over to the back village, just as you choose."

Nathan Wilder started as he heard these words; but, before he could make any reply, his master was gone. But he was not long left alone, for in a moment more a bright eyed lovely girl, of some nineteen summers, came tripping into the room. She was Mr. Clark's only child. Long had the youth loved that fair girl, and he knew that she loved him in return; but he had not yet had the courage to mention the subject to his master, for he was only an apprentice now, though a few short months would set him free. But a strange hope started to life in his bosom now. Those last words of her parent, and the peculiar tone in which they were spoken, and the look which accompanied them, meant something.

"Are you going out, this evening?" the girl asked.

"No," he promptly answered.

"Good. I shall have company, for father and mother are both going out to spend the evening."

Half an hour afterwards, Joseph Cooper called for Nathan to accompany him, but his mission was fruitless. He urged, and urged, but Nathan said "No."

"When will you go?" asked Cooper.

"Never again on any such scrapes, and I advise you to follow my plan."

Cooper at length found that the youth was in earnest, and, with a derisive laugh, he went his way.

We need not tell how Nathan spent the evening, nor how happy he was. But one thing we will state. Very late, after many very meaningless things had been talked about, Nathan arrived at a point where he found courage to ask Mabel if she thought her father would ever consent to receive him for a son-in-law.

"He has spoken with me on the subject," answered the maiden, frankly and firmly, "and he told me that, if you made as good a man, morally and socially, as you had thus far been a boy and youth, he should be happy to see me your wife."

For some moments after that, the youth thought more than he spoke; and the glistening tears that stood in his eyes told how deep were his feelings.

On the following morning, Nathan went early to the shop, happy and buoyant. About an hour afterwards, Joseph Cooper made his appearance, looking sleepy, and with a pale face.

"Well, Joe," said Nathan, "what sort of a time did you have last night?"

"Glorious—glorious," cried Cooper. "Rum enough, though, and I was fool enough to drink some."

This last clause was spoken in a changed tone.

"Why, I did not know that you ever drank!" said Nathan, with much surprise.

"I don't like to; but I had to do it last night. They hung on so that I couldn't get rid of it."

"Ah, Joe, you'd better have taken my advice last night."

"And how long is it since you have become so nice?" asked Cooper, with some irony.

"Only since last evening," kindly replied Nathan; "and even then I became so only from the plain advice and counsel of another."

"But we had some rare sport."

"And what kind of sport was it?"

"O, some—I tell you." And as Cooper thus spoke, he gave a significant wink, and then went to his bench.

Joseph Cooper was only two and twenty, and had been an apprentice to Mr. Clark until his majority, since which time he had been at work as a journeyman.

Nothing more was said on the subject of the last night's scrape until near the middle of the afternoon. It was near three o'clock, when the depnty sheriff entered the shop and inquired for Joseph Cooper.

"Where is Cooper?" the officer asked of Nathan Wilder.

"That's him, at the other end of the shop, sir."

"Let's see," resumed the visitor, glancing over a paper he held in his hand; "where were you last night?"

"At home, sir."

"You didn't go over to the back village?"

"No, sir. I've concluded to let that company go without me, hereafter."

"Good. I'm glad of that," uttered the sheriff, emphatically; and then he went along to where Cooper was at work.

He spoke with the young man, and the latter turned pale as death. There was much evident begging and praying, but in vain. The officer had come for Joseph Cooper, and he could not go without him. So Joe washed his hands and put on his coat and hat, and then, with a trembling step, he accompanied the officer from the shop.

When Nathan went out, after his day's work was done, he learned the whole story. On the night before, a party of young men had gone over to the back village and had a carousal at Billy Mac Wayne's; and on their return they tore down fences, carried away barn doors, opened barn yards and let the cattle out, stole water melons, and several other things of like character. News had been received there that the party were coming and they were watched. They were seen to do these things, and though it was too dark to distinguish their faces at the time, yet all who were at Mac Wayne's were known, and they had been traced to their mischeif.

That very evening the whole party, fourteen in number, were arraigned before a justice, and the complaint was entered against them. Poor Cooper pleaded that he had nothing to do with the work, and while tears rolled down his cheeks he asserted his innocence.

"You have been in the same company before?" said the justice.

"Yes, sir," hesitatingly answered Cooper.

"And you have known their character for mischief and disturbance?"

"Yes, sir; but I—"

"Never mind, now," interrupted the judge. "You should have thought of all this before. No one man of this party would have gone alone and done that work. It takes a *gang* to make such doings worth while, and you have been a member of that gang some time. If you would be pure and above suspicion, you must *beware what company you keep*.

After this, the justice went on to speak of the many wicked deeds which had been done in times past, and which, for the sake of the friends of the prepetrators, had been passed over; but the thing could not be overlooked now. The crime may have been sport to the doers, but poor, honest people had suffered heavily. A stop should be put to it.

"I," said the judge, "can only impose a fine of twenty dollars, and as I think the enormity of the offence demands a heavier penalty, I must commit you to be tried at the next term of the Superior Court."

Each of them was required to give bail in the sum of one hundred dollars. Nathan Wilder became bail for Cooper, and others found bail among their friends.

That night Nathan went home a wiser man, and in his heart he thanked Mr. Clark for the counsel he had given. Joseph Cooper went home wiser, too, but he was miserable and unhappy. He now saw what evil company had done for him, and he wished that he had had been wiser before.

Within a week, eleven of the guilty party went and saw the people whose property had been abused, and not only confessed their error, and offered to make pecuniary restitution, but they also implored forgiveness, and promised to do so no more. The consequence was, that at the next term of the court no complaint appeared against the contrite youths. Only three ringleaders—three low, reckless, hardened youths—were tried, and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

It was a good lesson to many a youth in that town, and from that time forth there were no more such disturbances of the peace and injuring of property; for the more virtuous of the youths had learned how dangerous it was to be found in bad company, and had consequently withdrawn from all connection with such, while the few who were evil in mind and wish dared not go alone upon any such work, having lost the *respectable cloak* which the presence of decent people had formerly thrown over their deeds.

In time, Nathan Wilder became the husband of Mabel, and a partner in business with Mr. Clark. He is now a middle aged man, and has a family of noble children, and no lesson of social life does he urge more strongly upon his children than the simple truth:—*A man is known by the company he keeps.*"

An Act of Kindness. We heard a man call another man an extortioner the other day for suing him a day or two before. "Why, friend," replied the man who brought the suit, "I did it to oblige you." "To oblige me indeed,—how so?" "Why, to oblige you to pay me."

A Judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some succeed by great talent, some by the influence of friends, some by a miracle, but the majority *by commencing without a shilling.*"

A Good Description. The best description of weakness that we have ever heard is contained in the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some chicken broth, if she would not try to coax that chicken just to wade through the soup once more.

"G—— is Very Close," it was observed, "he will squabble about a single farthing." "Well," remarked W., "I have always thought the *less* one squabbles about the better."

Although one Swallow will not make one Summer, still a pin maliciously inserted in a chair will make one Spring.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

Education is the highest and noblest of arts.—The work of the sculptor is indeed noble, as with firm and steady grasp he guides the chisel, which from out the solid and shapeless marble, forms features of exquisite loveliness, the very counterpart of the ideal beauty cradled in his mind. The work of the painter is glorious, as with gentle and unerring hand he touches the canvas, and immediately it glows with forms of rarest beauty and significance. The work of the educator is still more noble, still more glorious, since it is upon living canvas he is to portray the beautiful, since it is marble, instinct with life, which he is to shape into forms of grandeur and loveliness.—The cold marble will crumble into dust, and time will efface the painting; but the mind and soul are immortal; their charms will never fade, but will shine on forever, diffusing the light of purity upon all around.

Since then, Classmates, it depends upon us in a great measure as teachers, what shall be the characters of those under our charge, let us for a few moments consider the Influence of Woman. Influence is known only by its effects. We feel it wherever we go, yet know not how it comes; we diffuse it ourselves, yet are conscious of no loss. We feel the influence of others; our own we cannot feel. Woman, from her position in the social world, cannot but exert great and lasting influence. This is a noble gift, and nobly should we use it.

Whose heart does not thrill with emotion, when he contemplates the earnest, daring spirit of Grace Darling, as by her calm exertions she conquers the restless surging of the angry deep! What must have been the feelings of those beings, who had been clinging in despair to the wreck, amid the howling of winds and dashing of waters, expecting every moment to be washed away, as they beheld afar off a frail woman at the helm of a small boat, rising and falling upon the angry waves, yet slowly approaching! With what anxiety must they have watched her! Now hidden by a wave, they think her lost; now riding triumphant upon it, she nears the wreck and relieves them from their impending danger. Who but the all-seeing Father can know what a deep and lasting impression was made upon the minds of the sufferers, or how many noble deeds have been performed through the influence of the spirit of Grace Darling!

The name of Florence Nightingale awakens feelings of admiration in every heart, for her lovely and noble character. With what a self-sacrificing and heroic spirit she left a home of affluence and friends, to minister to the sufferings of others in a foreign land! With what delight must they have hailed her approach! How like an angel she must have appeared to the soldiers, as she passed from camp to camp, administering the cooling draught to the parched lips, bathing the fevered brow, and sustaining them in the time of death by lifting their thoughts to the Father of all!

"And slow as in the dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow as it falls
Upon the darkening walls."

Who can measure her influence upon the recipients of her love and benevolence, and indeed upon the whole world!

We may never be Grace Darlings, or Florence Nightingales; but we are to be teachers, and in the teacher particularly, it is necessary that her influence should be elevating, since she is brought into such close communion with minds which are easily impressed, easily moulded, and at a time when impressions are deepest and most lasting.—The mind of the child will not remain passive; but, ever active, it will be strengthened for good or evil. If not rightly directed, the noble powers with which he is endowed will be debased, and fail of accomplishing the end for which they were intended.

Upon the views of life a teacher entertains, depends in a great measure her influence, and consequently her success. Many there are who think the journey of life to be through a gloomy vale of tears and shadows without thinking there must be sunshine to make the shadows, without considering that there is no spot in life so dreary but an "earnest and faithful spirit will always find its flowers;" and so they go through the world casting their shadows upon the gentle, sympathetic spirits of children, obscuring the sunshine which should be shed upon these young hearts in all effulgence.

Some there are too, thank Heaven, who always see the sunshine gleaming through the cloud; who, when all is darkest, see a star glimmering through the night. Such spirits are most beautiful mirrors, from which rays of love and happiness are reflected in every direction into the hearts of all who come within their reach. A teacher of this character will have the best influence, and will be the most successful, for she will gain the affections of her pupils; and when this is done, they will encircle her in their minds with a halo of light, and her words will never be forgotten, but long after separation, will live and influence them. As one has well said, in speaking of the confiding, hopeful spirit of the young, "it is the teacher's own forfeit, if, by a sluggish, spiritless brain, mean manners, or a small selfish heart, she alienates that confidence, and disappoints that generous hope."

Let us remember the heart has its thrilling chords, and upon the skillfulness of the player it depends, whether harsh and discordant sounds shall there arise, or whether music soft and soul-like shall issue from this sacred shrine.

The face is a tablet upon which is inscribed every thought and feeling of the soul. We must let nothing be written there we should be unwilling that all should read; and let us remember that children are the best and truest readers of character, and that we cannot expect to pass unnoticed by their keen and piercing glance. They will read the whole truth, whether we are such as we appear, or the reverse, and we cannot prevent them; for the means we might take to lead them to wrong conclusions would often be the very indications from which they would judge against us. If we are impatient, they are told of it by the restlessness of manner; or the quick tone of voice proclaims it. If angry, they read it in the flashing of the eye. A compressed lip will show to them firmness of will and determination of spirit. If we are kind and forbearing, they learn it from the gentleness of manner and tone. If cheerful and happy, and at peace with ourselves and the world, they are assured of it by our calm, unruffled faces. The teacher never need tell her scholars of her love and sympathy, for they will be told, plainer than words can tell, by the expression of the eye, the tone of voice, and even by her manner.

Let us then be true to ourselves and to our work. Why let a dark cloud rest upon a true and earnest spirit, when only a smile will illumine the cloud and make the rainbow! Why let another remain in coldness and darkness, when one tone will thrill through his whole being, quicken the sluggish spirit, dispel the darkness, and send a beam of sunshine into his heart! That smile, that tone may never be forgotten, but like the spirit upon which it is impressed, be immortal. Oh! that every teacher might feel the sacredness of her trust, and remember that her influence will *never* pass away, but that she is fitting or unfitting spirits for an eternal existence. And, as one after another of those under our charge are borne hence, that they may "brighter blossom in angel spheres," may we feel that we have done our whole duty to our sacred trust!

Our work is, as another has said, "to rear men fit and ready for all spots and crises, prompt and busy in affairs, gentle among little children, self reliant in danger, genial in company, sharp in the jury box, tenacious in a town meeting, tender at a sick bed, not likely to jump into the first boat at a shipwreck, affectionate and respectable at home, reverent and punctual at church, brave in action, patient in suffering, believing and cheerful everywhere, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Since, then, this is our work, let us study ourselves and know ourselves, for thus only can we expect to understand and guide others aright.—Thus only can we succeed in the great and noble work of education. Thus only can we exert the true influence of woman.

[Miss Lucy M. Haven, Lynn, Mass.

Sabbath Reading.

From the National Era.

"THE ROCK"

In the Valley of Et Ghor.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Dead Petra in her hill tomb sleeps,
Her stones of emptiness remain;
Around her sculptured mystery sweeps
The lonely waste of Edom's plain.

From the doomed dwellers in the cleft
The bow of vengeance turned not back;
Of all her myriads none are left
Along the Wady Mousa's track.

Clear in the hot Arabian day
Her arches spring, her statues climb;
Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the spoiler, Time!

Unchanged the awful lithograph
Of power and glory undertrod,
Of nations scattered like the chaff
Blown from the threshing floor of God.

Yet shall the thoughtful stranger turn
From Petra's gates, with deeper awe,
To mark afar the burial urn
Of Aaron on the cliffs of Hor.

And where upon its ancient guard
The Rock, El Ghor, is standing yet,
Looks from its turrets desert-ward,
And keeps the watch that God has set.

The same as when in thunders loud
It heard the voice of God to man;
And when it saw in fire and cloud
The angels walk in Israel's van!

Or when from Ezion-Geber's way
It saw the long procession file,
And heard the Hebrew timbrels play
The music of the lordly Nile.

Or saw the tabernacle pause,
Cloud bound, by Kadesh Barnea's wells,
While Moses graved the sacred laws,
And Aaron swung his golden bells.

Rock of the desert, prophet-sung!
How grew its shadowing pile, at length,
A symbol, in the Hebrew tongue,
Of God's eternal love and strength.

On lip of bard and scroll of seer,
From age to age went down the name,
Until the Shiloh's promised year,
And Christ, the Rock of Ages, came!

The path of life we walk to-day
Is strange as that the Hebrews trod;
We need the shadowing rock as they,
We need, like them, the guides of God.

God send His angels Cloud and Fire,
To lead us o'er the desert land!
God give our hearts their long desire,
His shadow in a weary land!

FINDING FAULT WITH CHILDREN.

It is at times necessary to censure and to punish. But very much more may be done by encouraging children when they do well. Be, therefore, more careful to express your approbation of good conduct, than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of incessant fault-finding, on the part of its parent. And hardly anything can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There are two great motives influencing human actions, hope and fear. Both of these are at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending. If a mother never expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel that it is useless to try to please. Their dispositions become hardened and soured by this ceaseless fretting; and at last, whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with, they relinquish all efforts to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of her child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his good behavior makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit. Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and He promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is, to him, a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinarily affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

[Home Magazine.

A Beautiful Illustration. Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration: "Life bears us on like the stream of mighty rivers. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wild and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us, we are excited at short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home till the roar of the ocean in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there has been no witness save the infinite and the eternal."

Tasso replied to a proposition that he should take vengeance on a man who had injured him: "I do not wish to deprive him either of his goods, his honor, or his life. I only wish to deprive him of his ill-will."

Want of Liberality. One always receiving never giving, is like the pool, in which whatever flows remains, whatever remains corrupts.

[James.

Our very *manner* is a thing of importance. A kind *no* is often more agreeable than a rough *yes*.

What I Know

OF MILLER'S CONDITION POWDERS!

C. L. French, owner and driver of Stages between Lewiston Falls and No. Turner, says one of his best horses became troubled with Bleed Staggers, or Fits. It came on gradually at first but became rapidly worse, until he was forced to take him out of the team, and said he had no idea he should put him in again. He supposed he should have to trade him off for just what he could get.

A day or two after taking him out of the team, it occurred to him to try an experiment with Miller's Condition Powders, and he gave the horse, (in large doses,) three packages, when Worms began to come away from him, and such a Mass of Worms as came away from that horse would surprise any one.—He says he does not doubt but there were more than a Gallon of clear Worms came away from him; and in ten days time he put him back into the team, and he has been Well and Hearty ever since.

The Livery Stable Keepers at Yarmouth had two horses very sick with Horse Ail which they cured by giving Miller's Condition Powders.

S P. Hayes, of Hudson, told me of a horse in his neighborhood that was cured of the worst kind of Cough and what Everybody said was Heaves, by the CONDITION POWDERS.

Peter Dudley & Son; Livery Stable keepers, Concord, N. H., in their order for more Powders, of June 21, 1858, say: "Having had a number of horses troubled with a Cough we gave freely of your Powders, which soon cured them."

C. W. ATWELL.

Deering Block, Portland. 2w10

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having leased the store lately occupied by J. H. & W. F. Chisam, at No. 8, Arch Row, will continue the business under the firm of

DOLLIVER & DAVIS,

as heretofore conducted by J. H. & W. F. Chisam, and lately by W. H. Chisam, who took the stock of Goods left by J. H. & W. F. Chisam, on sale as Assignee.

R. H. DOLLIVER.
Augusta, Feb. 1, 1859. A. H. S. DAVIS.

The subscriber, Assignee on the stock of Goods formerly owned by J. H. & W. F. Chisam, would hereby give notice that he has leased the store recently occupied by them to Messrs. Dolliver & Davis, and he is happy to recommend them to his friends as competent to the business, courteous and obliging, and determined to succeed by large sales and small profits.

Augusta, Feb. 1, 1859. W. H. CHISAM.

DOLLIVER & DAVIS

have a large and well selected stock of **Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods** which they are determined to sell for cash at a small profit.

Their stock consists of a great variety of Over and Under Coats of every description, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Under Shirts, Collars, Braces, Bosoms, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. &c.,

Strict attention will be paid to Custom Work, and from the experience we have had in this branch of the business, we are satisfied that our style of cutting, and manner of fitting garments will meet the wants of all who may favor us with their patronage.

CUTTING done at short notice. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut and made to order.

N. B. Having just returned from Boston with a large addition to the above stock, we would invite our friends and the public to call in and see our selection of *chief* goods—such as Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, a great variety of Coatings, and a superior lot of Vestings, which were purchased of the importers, and can be made up in as good style, and as cheap as can be got up this side of Boston. Recollect the name and place DOLLIVER & DAVIS.

No. 8 Arch Row. (Successors to J. H. & W. F. Chisam.)
Augusta, Feb. 15, 1859. 9tf

THE GREAT REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds Bronchitis and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

ABOUT five years ago the European Cough Remedy was introduced into this city, and it is presumed that but few are now unacquainted with its virtues; many are now living, who, but for its remedial power, would have been long since in the Spirit land. The Agents have just received a fresh supply of this invaluable medicine and all who are suffering from coughs, and have therefore cause for dreading consumption, are invited to give it a trial. The following case of cure has been sent with a request that it should be published for the benefit of others; it is from Veranus P. York, Esq., formerly of Meredith Village, now of Landaff, N. H.

Rev. Walter Clarke—Dear Sir:—Among the thousands of thankful hearts as expressed to you by letter, please accept my sincere thanks for your valuable cough medicine, for I am truly thankful that I ever heard of the European Cough Remedy, I was afflicted with a cough for more than two long years, a part of the time very severely. I tried almost everything that I could hear of; and also quite a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I was then advised to try your European Cough remedy, and accordingly bought one of the small bottles, which made me some better. I then procured a large bottle, and before I had taken half of it, my cough left me, and my lungs were restored. I am therefore prepared to say from personal experience, that in my opinion the European Cough Remedy is the best medicine for coughs ever discovered.

VERANUS P. YORK.

Trial bottles, 25 cents. Large bottles, containing the quantity of four trial bottles, 75 cents each.

The European Cough Remedy is prepared by Rev. Walter Clarke, Coruish, Me., by whom agents are supplied. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Medicine dealers everywhere. 4m8

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 BARRELS of their new and improved

POUDRETTE,

Of the **Lodi Manufacturing Company,** manufactured from the night soil of New York city, in lots to suit purchasers. This article (greatly improved within the last three years) has been in the market for eighteen years, and still defies competition as a manure for Corn and Garden Vegetables, being *cheaper, more powerful than any other,* and at the same time *free from disagreeable odor.* Two barrels ($3 worth) will manure an acre of corn in the hill, will save two-thirds in labor, will cause it to come up quicker, to grow faster, ripen earlier, and will bring a larger crop on poor ground than any other fertilizer, and is also a preventive of the cut worm; also it does not injure the seed to be put in contact with it.

L. M. Co. point to their long standing reputation, and the large capital ($100,000) invested in their business, as a guarantee that the article they make shall always be of such quality as to command a ready sale.

Price $1,50 per barrel for any quantity over six barrels.

A Pamphlet, containing every information, will be sent (FREE) to any one applying for the same. Our address is—

GRIFFING, BROTHERS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse, 60 Cortland st., New York. 3m6

Choice Family Groceries.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Stock of carefully selected FAMILY GROCERIES, for cash, at low rates,—consisting of Oolong and Souchong TEAS; Muscovado, Havana, Crushed and Granulated SUGARS; Java and Goniives COFFEE; Porto Rico and Havana MOLASSES; Golden Syrup; Oils, Soap, Candles, Spices, Superior Starch, Fresh Raisins, Old English Fish.

Augusta, Nov. 22, 1858. 49tf JOHN MEANS, Agent.

D. WHITING, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

First Door South of the Episcopal Church, State Street.

N. B. Especial attention paid to cases of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1859. 1y4

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his FARM,—together with the Stock and Farming Tools—for sale. Said Farm is pleasantly situated one-half mile east of Mt. Vernon Village, and contains about 85 acres of good land, well wooded and watered, and about 100 M of good Hemlock lumber. The buildings are all new and thoroughly built—the House of brick, and one-and-a-half stories high.

Also, for sale—one entire COLT, 2 yrs. old past, sired by the well known "Eaten Horse." He shows strong *symptoms* of speed.

Further information may be had of the subscriber on the premises. JOHN H. HILL.

Mt. Vernon, Jan. 10, 1859. 8tf 3w*

Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to Mass., offers for sale his FARM, which consists of one hundred and forty acres, divided into Mowing, Pasturing and Woodland. The house is a well finished building, one and a-half stories high with L—two barns, woodhouse, workhouse, sheds, &c. The Townhouse and Schoolhouse, stand on the farm. The said farm is about two and a-half miles from Fayette village. Price $2000. Terms easy, or he will sell one hundred acres, if so wanted.

For full particulars call or inquire by letter. H. H. STONE.

Fayette, Jan. 24, 1859. 6tf.

EDSON'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CARPET SWEEPER.

The best and the cheapest—for sale at
5d WELLS' FURNITURE STORE.

Try This. Try This.

WATER-PROOF AND LEATHER PRESERVER

For Boots and Shoes; Also, for Carriage Tops and Harnesses.

Directions...Apply a spoonful to Soles and Uppers. This being repeated for a few successive days, the desired result will be obtained.

Remarks...The Oil is not only warranted to render the leather water-proof, and many times more durable, but also soft and kid-like. A few applications of this will render the most obstinate leather perfectly pliable. It is absorbed by leather, after which it assumes the properties of India Rubber in the texture of the leather, so that nothing can afterward remove it. Here you find a perfect article!

WARREN & COLLINS, Manufacturers, Portland, Me.
For sale in this city by C. F. POTTER. eowtf 23

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

COUGHS, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, *any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat,* INSTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."—Christian Watchman.

"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald.

"An excellent article."—National Era, Washington.

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—Christian Herald, Cincinnati.

"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal.

"Sure remedy for throat affections."—Transcript.

"Efficacious and pleasant."—Traveller.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. eow 8m41

PARROTT & BRADBURY,

(Successors to A. A. Bitters,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard,

Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal, Red Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c.,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

B. F. Parrott, H. W. Bradbury.
Sales for Cash only. 19

Gardiner Mills Flour,

FROM the Choicest Southern Wheat in bbls and bags. For sale at Mill prices, by C. H. MULLIKEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1859. 6

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.'S Family Sewing Machines.

Office, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

HIGHEST PREMIUMS again awarded by the American Institute, Crystal Palace, N. Y.; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; and at the Maine, Connecticut, and Illinois State Fairs. Agencies in all of the principal places in the United States.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for family use." [N. Y. Tribune.

"Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are the favorites for families." [N. Y. Times.

"The Wheeler & Wilson Machine has secured and justly maintains the pre-eminence for sewing every kind of material. [N. Y. Express.

"There is not an invention of this inventive age that honors American genius more than the Sewing Machine. No family ought to be without its benefits." [